Bombay Gazette.

Wednesday, Feburary 10, 1819.

Volume 30) (Number 1497.

In the Court of the Recorder of Bombay
IN EQUITY.
HENRY NORMAN and JAMES NORMAN,
BY THEIR NEXT FRIEND
JAMES GAYTHORNE REMINGTON,
AGAINST
Barthlomen Razer.

PURSUANT to a Decretal order made in the above cause, bearing date, the tenth day of November 1817, the following Premises will be exposed for Sale, by Public Auction, in one Lot, to the highest Bidder at the Masters Chambers in Rampart Row to-morrow the Eleventh day of February Instant, at one o'Clock in the afternoon.

Two Dwelling Houses, adjoining each other, situate in Military Square, within the Town walls of Bombay, formerly the property of Mrs. Mary Rutterfield deceased, containing two hundred and fifty square yards, or thereabouts.

The Situation of the Premises have the advantage of being open on the side fronting Military Square, and also on the side fronting Rutterfield Lane, and the ground is a quadrangle, of a tolerably regular figure.

EDWARD WM. HUNT.
Master in Equity.
Bombay, 10th Febuary, 1819.

NEW
BOOKS
TO BE SOLD
For Ready Money.

	Rupees.
36th No. of the Quarterly Review,	4
Navy list for July 1818, published quarterly	3½
Army list for same month,	3

Inquire of RAGOBA DAMULJEE
Bombay, 10th February, 1819.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,
THAT
A CHOICE Assortment of Wine, Beer, and Spiritous Liquors, both in Bottles and Wood, is now selling off
AT THE
GODOWNS
of
Lalla Fukira,
IN
Nesbitt's Lane,
For ready Money,
AS FOLLOWS,

	Rs. per Doz
SOME hundred Dozens prime Hodgson's Pale Ale.	8
Do. Do. Do. packed in Baskets, ready for sending to the Outstations.	9
Do. Do. Do. best Porter.	7
Some Dozens of superior Hock	30
Do. Do. Brandy.	20
Some hundred Dozens of Lisbon Wine.	12
Do. Do. Do. of Port.	12
A few hundred Dozens of India Market Madeira.	15

A few Pipes of Do. at Rs. 400 per Pipe.
Bombay, 27th January, 1819.

Manapar Cloths
AND
MAHOGANY WOOD.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
At Hormasjee Bomanjee's
SCREWS,
On Friday next, the 12th Instant,
AT NOON.

FOUR Chests of MANAPAR CLOTHS, consisting of Ginghams, Handkerchiefs, Cambricks, &c. which will be put up in small lots, for the convenience of Purchasers. Also eight Packages, and three Logs of MAHOGANY WOOD.

Terms: Ready Money; and the articles to be cleared in ten days, or resold at the risk of the first buyers, who will forfeit all advantages.

Bombay, 10th February 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.
John Yeates
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, THE 12TH INST.

SUNDRY Articles of Furniture belonging to a Gentleman leaving the Presidency, a few Watches, some Sallad Oil, Men's Stockings, Hats, Liquors, &c. &c. Also a strong European built Buggy, and Harness which will be put up at 12 o'Clock precisely.

Apollo Street, 10th February, 1819.

NEW AUCTION ROOMS.
John Yeates
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Friday next, the 12th Inst.
BY ORDER OF THE CONTRACTORS
FOR VICTUALLING HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY.
a quantity of
TEA IN CHESTS,
Not now required for that service.
Apollo Street, 10th February, 1819.

WM. WESENCRAFT, respectfully informs his Friends and the public that in consequence of the market price of Grain being reasonable, his present charge per mensum is Rupees 28, for each Horse at Livery.

Bombay, 10th February 1819.

A CARD.

THE Second Part of the Gazette Kalendar and Directory will be ready in a few days; but a further postponement, of the Army List is recommended by some of the most respectable of our Subscribers.

Bombay, 10th February, 1819.

Bombay Gazette.
Wednesday, 10th February 1819.

GENERAL ORDERS.

By the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 30TH JANUARY 1819

ASSISTANT SURGEON HATHWAY is appointed to act as deputy Medical storekeeper at the presidency during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Harrison on sick certificate.

In consequence of the force subsidized by his highness the Guycowar having been augmented to the extent notified in the General Order by Government dated the 4th of November 1817, the Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the staff of that force as follows from the 1st February next, viz.

1 Assistant Adjutant General.
1 Assistant Quarter Master General.
1 Assistant Commissary General.
1 Paymaster.
1 Commissary of Stores.
1 Superintending Surgeon.

The following appointments are accordingly made.

Captain E. G Stannus of the Bombay European Regiment to be Assistant Adjutant General.

Captain George Grant of the 1st or grenadier regiment to be Assistant Quarter Master General.

Captain S. R. Strover of the Battalion of Artillery to be Commissary of Stores.

Surgeon John Milne M. D to be superintending Surgeon.

The Paymaster of the Northern division of Guzerat whose head quarters have hitherto been fixed at Baroda is from the same date to be designated "Paymaster to the Baroda subsidiary force," with directions to pay the Troops in the Northern division of Guzerat as at present.

Sub Assistant Commissary General Captain Thomas H. Whitehill will continue to execute the duties of that department at Baroda until it may be thought proper to direct the Assistant Commissary General, Captain Ferderick, at present detached on separate service, to join the head quarters of the force at Baroda; when the former officer will assume charge of the Commissariate duties in the Northern division of Guzerat.

Captain E. G. Stannus and Captain S. R. Strover are to be considered detached from the Guycowar subsidiary force until the conclusion of the service on which they are at present respectively employed.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 2D FEBRUARY, 1819.

The Right Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the field orders issued by Major General Sir W. G. Keir K. M. T. under date the 15th Ultimo placing the Corps and details hereafter mentioned, on field allowances from the 10th ultimo, viz.

The 3d Company of Artillery and Lascars attached the to head quarters of the 2 | 2 Regiment Native Infantry are ordered to do duty with the detachment of that Battalion stationed at Vingorla.

The following appointment is ordered to take place.

Fifth Regiment N. I.
1st Battalion.

Lieutenant S. Powell to be Adjutant vice Fleming promoted.—Date of appointment 20 Dec. 1818.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. FARISH.
Sec. to Govt.

APPOINTMENTS.

DEPARTMENT.
THE 26TH DECEMBER, 1818.

Mr. J. A'BMUTY, Senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Dacca.

Mr. WM. BLUNT, Second Judge of Ditto Ditto.

Mr. WM. PATON, Third Judge of Ditto Ditto.

Mr. P. W PECHELL Fourth Judge of Ditto Do.

Mr. R. H. RATTRAY, Fourth Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Benares.

Mr. M. H. TURNBULL, Judge and Magistrate of Mirzapore.

Mr. E. LEE WARNER, ditto ditto of Chittagong.

Mr. W. DORIN, Register of the Court of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut.

Mr. WM. SMITH, Register of the Zillah Court of Ramghur.

Mr. W. MONCKTON, ditto ditto of Seharunpore.

THE 1ST JANUARY, 1819.

Mr. GEORGE MAINWARING, Register of the Zillah Court of the 24-Pergunnahs.

Mr. W. WOLLEN, Register of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Court of Circuit for the Division of Calcutta.

THE 8TH JANUARY, 1819.

Mr. JOHN TROTTER, Superintendent of the Calcutta Lotteries.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—February 2d Colonel Burr, C. Tannah, from Tannah.

1st Captain Jacob, 65th Regiment, from Serror.

5th Captain Francis Sharpe, 1st 4th Regt from do.

Ditto Lieut. Col. Milnes H. M. 65th Regt. from ditto.

Ditto Captain A. Grafton, 2d 11th from Panwell.

7th Captain James Sheriff, Act. S. A. Comy.

Ditto Assistant Surgeon A. Menzies, H. M. 21st Light Dragoon, from Calcutta.

8th Lieut. Wm. Miller, Artillery, from S. Koncan.

Ditto Captain P. Fearon, 3d Regiment.

9th Lieut. P. Wm. Puget. 2d 5th Regiment from Surat.

Ditto Lieut. Col. G. R. Kemp, 1st 9th Regiment from Koncan.

Ditto Lieut. and Adjutant G. Moore, 1st 9th.

Ditto Lieut. John Simpson, ditto.

Ditto Assistant Surgeon Fraser, ditto.

Ditto Ensign Plaisted, ditto.

Ditto Ditto Luvkin, ditto.

Ditto Ditto Boswell, ditto.

DEPARTURES.—February 7th Lieut. D. Mitchell, R. E. Regiment to Anjar.

Ditto Lieut H. Dunbabin, Pioneer, to Campoly.

Ditto Assistant Surgeon A. Pollock, ditto ditto.

8th Lieut. Wm. Anderson, Pay Master Malwan, to Malwan.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE
and
NAVAL REPORT.
BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—February 4th, H. M. Sloop Bacchus, John P. Parkin Esq. Captain, from Bengal, left 6th January.

Ditto 6th, Ship Cornwallis, Captain Robert Graham, from China, left 12th December, 1818.

Ditto 7th, Ship Triumph, (Free Trader,) Captain T. G. Street, from Calcutta, left 19th December, 1818.

Ditto Ditto, Ship Byramgore, Captain George Hemmett, from Manilla, 6th December, 1818.

Ditto 9th, American Ship Catharine, Captain Samuel Rea, from Salem, 12th October, 1818.

Ditto Ship Sophia, from Sea.

Passenger per Bacchus.
Captain Nixon, Military Secretary.

Passengers per Triumph.
Mrs. Menzies, Assistant Surgeon Menzies, of H. M. 21st Regiment Light Dragoons, a Detachment of H. M. 67th Regiment, consisting of nine Officers, 179 men, 20 Women, and 14 Children.

Passengers per Byramgore.
Captain J. Farefy

DEPARTURES.—February 7th, Ship Mulgrave Castle, (Free Trader,) Captain James Ralph, to London.

Ditto 8th, H M Sloop Bacchus, J. P. Parkin Esq. Captain, to Porebunder.

Ditto Ditto, Ship Sophia, Captain J. A. Edwin, to Muscat, Bushire and Bussorah.

Ditto Ditto, Pattamar Bhowaney, Syraug Shaik Dawood, to Porebunder.

Passengers by Mulgrave Castle.
Edward Ironside Esq. Mrs. Ironside, Miss Ironside, to the Cape of Good Hope, Mrs. A. Eldridge, Mr. Edward Tadman, Mr. Wm. Oliver, Wm. Crozier Esq. to England, Wm. Forbes Esq. to the Coast.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Fuzel Karim, Captain Keys, for Bussorah.
Ship Francis Warden, Capt. Stutely, for do.
Ship Jessy, Captain Landale, for Suez.
Grab Lovely Tish, Nacodah Mussajee, for Malay Coast.
Ship Byramgore, Captain Hemmett, for China, a few Bales shipped yesterday.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—Jan. 10 Ship Travancore, J. Boog, from Cochin 30th November and Allepe 9th December.

French Ship Alexander, J. Gaussiran, from Bourdeaux 11th August.

11 French Ship Caraibe, P. E. Dourills, from Nantz 8th August.

12 Ship Brilliant, B. Fenn, from London 23d July, Madeira and Cape 29th October.

Ship Caledonia, A. Wales, from London 13th June and Mauritius 15th November.

Ship Albion, W. Bryden, from Rio de Janeiro 30th September.

The Alexander arrived off Calcutta on the 18th instant.

The Albion, arrived off Calcutta yesterday.

16. Ship Thalia, Captain P. Herbert, from England, 27th September.

DEPARTURES.—Jan. 8 Brig Prime, W. Lewis, for Penang.

Brig Haldane, D. Wilson, for Batavia.

11 Brig Wasp, W. E. Chick, for Madras.

Brig Udny, W. Fogerty, for Mauritius.

12 Ship Volunteer, Thomas Waterman, for Bussorah.

13 Ship Isabella, P. C. Foster, for Penang.

Ship Hyperion, J. Galloway, for London.

Ship Clara, J. P. Ballard, for Padang and West Coast.

Brig Ceneus, H. Smith, for Madras.

14 Brig John Shore, S. Ashmore, for West Coast of Sumatra.

15. Ship Anne, Captain R. Dickie, for Bombay.

American Brig Fox, Captain T. Frazer, for Baltimore.

DIAMOND HARBOUR.

Remain the David Scott, Cambridge, St. Julian and Eneas.

The Phœnix, will sail for London and Madras in a day or two.

KEDGEREE.

The Lady Campbell, at Cupee.

Passed to sea the Wasp and Haldane.

NEW ANCHORAGE.

The Phœnix, Northampton and Astell under dispatch.

SAUGOR.

Remain the Sovereign, Marquis de Angeja and Leal Portugueze, outward bound.

The Coldstream, will sail for London in 3 or 4 days

Passengers per Travancore,
FROM BOMBAY.
Mrs. Robinson,
The Revd. Mr. Robinson,
Mr. W. Ritchie, Merchant.

Passengers per Caledonia,
FROM LONDON.
Mrs. Davis,
Mr. Charles Moran, Indigo Planter,
Mr. H. Browne, Cadet,
Mr. Galway.

Passengers per Brilliant,
FROM LONDON.
The Hon'ble P. C. Sinclair, Cadet,
Mr. R. D. White, ditto,
Doctor Herklots,
Mrs. Ostorn and 3 Children.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.—February 9th at St. Thomas's Church Lieutenant William Macdonald Bombay Marine, to Miss Mary Ann Ringrose.

BIRTHS.—On Sunday the 7th instant the Lady of Sir Roger D. Faria of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 3d instant the infant son of Mr. George Macdonald, of the Engineer department.

On Wednesday last Mrs. Donelly wife of Captain Donelly.

Yesterday Master Christian Anding,

BENGAL.

MARRIAGES.—On the 14th instant, at the Cathedral by the Revd. Joseph Parson John Henry Swinhoe, Esq. to Catharine Eliza, eldest Daughter of Robert Penny, Esq. of Weymouth Dorsetshire.

On Wednesday last, the 13th instant, Mr. Vincent Antunes, to Miss Monica Narain.

On Friday the 1st instant, at St. John's Cathedral by the Rev. J. Parson, Mr. John Benjamin Randeau to Miss Elizabeth Anning.

At Dinapore, on Sunday the 15th November, by Revd. D. Nugent, Samuel Warren, B. C. Artillery, to Anne McGuire, Widow.

BIRTHS.—Yesterday, Mrs. George Watson, of a Daughter.

On the night of the 14th instant, Mrs. Paul D'Mello, of a Son.

On the Tuesday last, the 12th instant, the wife of Mr John Nicholas, of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the 7th instant, the Lady of Captain Duncan MacLeod, of Engineers, of a Son.

On the 5th instant, the Lady of David Darling, Esq. Assistant Surgeon, of a Son.

On the 30th Nov. the Lady of T. E. Monsell Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

On the 10th instant, Mrs. Martin, Wife of Serjeant Major Martin, of His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.—On the 6th instant Son of David Darling, Esq. Assistant Surgeons.

On the 11th instant, Mr. James Murray, Head Accountant at the Stamp Office. His loss will be deservedly regretted by those who were best acquainted with him; and his untimely end is most afflicting to his friends.

At Barrackpoore, Lieutenant Charles Elison, of the 22d N. I. an excellent Officer, and much regretted by his acquaintances.

In Camp at Sanouda on the 17th Oct. Major Midwinter, comg. the 2d. B. 1st Regt. N. I.

At Saugor, on the 7th Dec, Lieut, Redding 2d B. 1st, N. I.

EUROPE.

DEATHS.---Lieut. General Murray. Admiral Sir Robert Calder Bart. Lady Harvey, Commodore Yeo, Lord Lindsay, the Hon'ble. Francis Howard, Captain Smith, formerly Commander of the H. C. Ship Sir Edward Hughes,

Nautical Notices.

Loss of the Ship General Brown, on the Santapilly Rocks.

Letters from Bimlipatam announce the loss of the ship General Brown, Captain Bingham, from this port, on the Santapilly Rocks, near that coast. It appears that this vessel being destined to touch at Bimlipatam, on her way down the coast, the Commander had determined on going inside them, where there is a fair channel and regular soundings, chiefly with a view to be able to make out the land the more distinctly, and avoid the risk of running by the port, which, with the strong northerly currents, a ship is liable to do if she passes on the outside, and this very circumstance increases the difficulty of regaining it. On making up the ship's reckoning at noon, on the day preceding the wreck, no current had been experienced, and at sun-set of the same day the ship was by her reckoning about 64 miles distant from the Santapilly Rocks, and by the bearings of the land 5 or 6 miles to the northward of Altara, as it is written in the letters, but by Horsburgh called Caletar, or Aletar, a small river with a village near it, about 3¼ or 4 leagues to the N. E. of Calinganatam. With this ample room and distance, and with the expectation that no current would be found running, as none had yet been experienced, the Commander stood on, until 4 A. M. of the following day, or the 1st of January, 1819. The ship had then run by the log from sunset 37 miles which was 26 miles short of the estimated distance to the rocks The lead was hove, and found to give 12 fathoms water, when the Commander, conceiving the ship well to the northward of the rocks, and within the line of them, as there is 16 and 17 fathoms close to them on the outside and nearly the same depth in their range to the northward and southward of them, he ordered the ship to be hauled in for the land, on it in 8 fathoms, which is the fair way of the mid-channel between these rocks and the shore, intending to shape his course through this passage in this depth. The order was scarcely given, however, before the ship struck, having been carried by the current right upon these rocks, from which, by the reckoning from the previous noon only, she was then 26 miles distant.

In half an hour after the vessel's striking, there were three or four feet water in the hold, and it was with great difficulty that the boats were got out in time to save the crew and passengers.

On the afternoon of the 1st, the day on which the ship struck, the Captain returned to the wreck with the only cargo boat he could procure, but found the sea making a complete breach over the hull, from the fore hatchway to the tafferail, and nothing could then be saved.

On the 2d, the Commander again visited the wreck with two boats, and succeeded in saving some of the rigging and sails; and on the 3d, other boats went off from Bimlipatam and brought away still more.

On the 4th, the ship was reported to have disappeared, by which it was hoped that the cargo might be prized up from the bottom as she went to pieces, and picked up while floating, so that such articles as were not liable to damage by water might still be recovered. The ship was sold, as we have understood, for the benefit of the underwriters, as she stood on the rocks, and was purchased in that state at public auction for 4000 rs.

The crew are said to have behaved with the greatest steadiness, obedience, and activity, *and we conceive their conduct in this respect deserves public notice, as well as reward from those interested in the results of their good conduct, if only as an encouragement to similar fidelity in others, since on their behaviour on such occasions much more depends than landsmen are generally aware of.*

EUROPE.

The Marquis Camden, Charles Grant, Lowther Castle, Inglis and Essex, have been taken up for Bombay and China.

The Atlas, Mayne; Waterloo, Alsager; and Streatham, Heavyside, for Bengal and China.

A new ship, Franklin, and General Kyd, Nairne, for Madras and China.

The Bombay, and General Harris, for St. Helena, Bombay, and China,

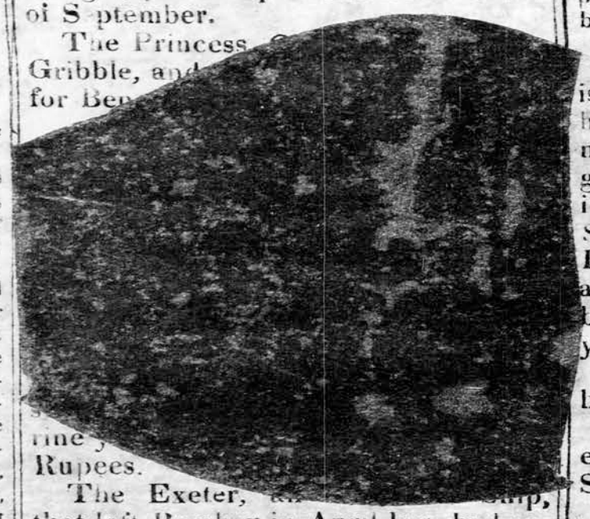
The Rose, Mc Taggart; Minerva, Richardson; Carnatic, Blanchard; and Thomas Grenville, Manning, for Madras and Bengal.

The Melcalf, Howard, from Calcutta; and the Grenada, Scott, from Bombay, arrived at Deal the 7th of September.

The Prince Blucher arrived at Liverpool early in September from Calcutta.

The Admiral Cockburn. from Bengal, passed up Channel on the 8th of September.

The Princess [illegible] Gribble, and [illegible] for Ben[illegible]



[illegible] Rupees.

The Exeter, [illegible] ship, that left Bombay in April last, had arrived at Salem, and brought a report from St. Helena, that the Racoon sloop of war would convey the Austrian Commissioner as Ambassador to the United States, about the end of July.

An importation of Bale lashings has taken place during the last week from Bengal.

The Biramgore, from Mannila, the 6th of December, anchored in the harbour on Saturday last, spoke the Governor Petrie, Captain Drisley, a day or two ago, from Bengal bound to Bussorah. Also the Cyrus, Free Trader on the Coast. At Manilla. Two Free Traders, the Regent and Midas, were loading Sugar for England.

The Shipping belonging to the port of Bombay are in number 46, measuring 21,250 Tons, navigated by 130 Europeans, as Commanders and Officers, 450 Native Portuguese, as Gunners, Seacunnies, Cooks, Topases &c. and 2500 Lascars.

The General Harris, Capt. Welstead, arrived at St Helena, on the 19th of August, all well.

The Diana of this port and the Swallow free trader, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope, and sailed again in prosecution of their voyage to England, the latter on the 16th and the former on the 18th of November.

In the English Shipping list, we perceive only the names of the Isis and Traveller, free traders for Bombay.

The American Ship Catherine Captain Rea from Salem the 12th of October anchored in the harbour yesterday spoke the Jemima on the 22nd of December in Latitude 38-44 S. and Longitude 53-30 East, so that her arrival may be daily exported.

The Sophia Captain Edwin, who sailed for Bussorah on Monday returned to the harbour, yesterday leaky.

The Gazette

WEDNESDAY, 10th FEBRUARY, 1819.

The arrival of the Thalia at Calcutta from London the 27th of Sept. has added materialy to our details and we have in consequence made large extracts from the Bengal Journals.

Amongst other articles, that have been discussed pretty freely is the probability of another war with America and it is with great regret we observe, that no pains has been spared to relumine the sparks of enmity, that had so happily subsided. The execution of Arbuthnot and Ambruster are now held forth as sufficient cause, for an immediate declaration of war. If these men were really and *bona fide* English subjects we would willingly lay our shoulders to the wheel, but whilst a doubt remains we recommend more pacific measures, nor can we for a moment believe that our means are so far paralized, as to render war out of the question, though we can readily credit that the Americans would not fail to profit by it, if they entertained, such a belief. Those discussions however are futile and unprofitable at the present season nor can they be at all developed untill the meeting of the grand council of the nation which will take place it is positively said in November.

The news brought by the Thalia, is favorable in every point of view, the harvest has been abundant and commerce as flourishing as can be wished, good cotton still continues to keep up its price and we find a small parcel of Surat, sold for 18d. on the 8th Sept. Bengals were only at 10d. to 11d. the account of the large sale for 32,000 bales advertized for the 18th, has not yet come to hand.

The New Tales of my Landlord have found their way to Ameriea.

Reports say that a treaty had arrived, ceding the Floridas to the United States but it wanted confirmation.

Lady Hardy, who ventured down in the diving bell at Plymouth some time ago is now commonly called the *diving belle.*

We are happy to learn by accounts received last night, from Malwan, that the Fort of Newtee after being completely invested by the Force under Major General Sir W. G. Keir, surrendered on the 4th instant, on condition of the garrison consisting of 300 men being allowed to march out with their arms.

The Ordnance, and Stores had been again embarked for the investment of Raree.

BOMBAY RACES, 1819.

Third day Saturday, the 6th.

The Forbes Stakes of 100 £ from the Fund with 100 rupees each for Arab Horses carrying 9st. one three mile heat, was keenly contested for by.

Mr. Crawfords,	G. A. H. Hotspur,
Mr. Wardens,	G. A. H. Dapooree,
Capt. Litchfields,	G. A. H. Guzerat,

and was easily won by Dapooree.

The Ladies purse, of rupees 400, with 5 Gold Mohurs each for Arab Horses, weight for age, heats two miles, the winner of Remingtons cup, to carry, 7 lb. extra. The Horses that started for this purse were seven in number.

Mr. Wardens,	B. A. H. Benedict 5 years old.
Mr. Crawfords,	G. A. H. Grey beard aged.
Mr. Stephensons,	G. A. H, Sweet lips 5 years.
Mr. De Vitres,	Smuggler.
Capt. Morrisons,	G. A. H. Clan Alpine.
Mr. Bests,	Regulus.
Capt. Moores,	B. A. H. Speculation.

The first heat was easily won by Clan Alpine, who was followed in good stile by Grey beard and Speculation.

The second heat was won, in excellent stile by Speculation, Clan Alpine, having bolted, and Sweet lips, lost his rider.

The third heat was the best of all, & produced much sport. At starting Grey beard took the lead, and led about half way, when Speculation, passed him, and easily carried off the purse.

Fourth day, Monday the 8th of Feb.

The Malet Stakes of 100 £ from the Fund, with 100 rupees each for Arab Horses, weight for age, mile & half heats. The Horses ran for this stake were.

Mr. Crawfords,	G. A. H. Hotspur,
The Hon. Col. Stanhopes,	Death or Glory,
Capt. Fitz James,	Humbug,

This stake was easily won by Mr. Crawfords Grey Arab Horse Hotspur.

The Bachelor's Purse of Rupees 400 with 5 Gold Mohurs, each for Arab Horses carrying 8 Stone, Heats two miles, the winner of Remington's Cup, to carry 7 lb. extra. The Horses who contended for this purse were,

Mr. Wardens,	G. A. H. Little chance.
The Hon. Lieut. Col. Stanhopes,	G. A. H. Ahmedivat.
Mr. Stephensons,	G. A. H. Sweet Lips.
Mr. de Vitres.	G. A. H. Hyèna.
Captain Fitzjames,	B. A. H. Experiment.

There was a great deal of good running, but Hyèna bore off the Purse in high stile.

BOMBAY ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

The Honorable Court of Recorder, met on Monday, for the Trial of the prisoners, against whom bills had been found, when the following prisoners were found guilty. viz.

Bapoo Ragonaut, for stealing in a dwelling house.

Gova Nuttoo Lohana, for a Burglary.

Trimbuckjee Kadajee, Deojee Balloo, Madeu Todunker. } For a highway Robbery.

Balloo Wittojee Coonbee, for a Robbery.

Ramjee Deojee, an accomplice of Bapoo Ragonat, was acquitted and discharged by proclamation.

The Court then adjourned until Thursday, the 11th instant.

From the Madras papers we have also culled some interesting American extracts, by which we find that the independence of South America, is no longer doubtful, that the Royalists are dismayed, and Morillo's army almost broken up.

We had purposed giving the Letter signed an Englishman but have deferred until we procured more information on this subject, particularly, as the reputed author has publickly disavowed it.

From a cursory glance over the American papers, which were kindly furnished us by the Captain, we find, that a considerable degree of ferment, has been caused by the allusions in the English papers concerning the execution of the two unfortunates mentioned in a former paragraph, but that moderate principles preponderated, the matter has been coolly canvassed, and we trust that a lasting peace is still in reserve for us.

General Aury, the former occupier of Amelia Island has established himself in old Providence, and St. Catalina.

Samples of the new Cotton crop had been brought to Market, said of a tolerable quality, but we find no mention made of the price.

The yellow fever had appeared at New Orleans, and Amelia Island was also very sickly.

Under date the third of October we find the following respecting Cotton. Prices nominal no sale of any consequence taken place, very little of the new crop has yet made its appearance.

We gave in a former number an instance of Rangoon Law extracted from a Calcutta paper, which some of our readers we are informed considered as a little exaggerated, this has induced us to brush up our recollection in order to adduce, some Anecdotes still more highly coloured, but for the authenticity of which we can vouch.

The Government of Rangoon, is vested in a man of rank, and consideration, from the Court of Ava, but from being unacquainted with the manners and custom of those he has to govern, he admits to his counsels people of all nations and of all characters. In 1788, the Shawbunder in whom was vested high authority and control over all the Foreigners and Foreign Ships was a Malabar, he was succeeded a year or two after by a Portuguese of the name of Mathews. At this time the interpreter to Government was a Chulia a noted rascal, and an Armenian of the name of Makeltish was the chief adviser of the Governor or as he is commonly called the Minister. It was

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

however be premised that the population of Rangoon is of a very motly description and that it is still looked on as a conquered town, the Birmahs or as they stile themselves conquerors are mostly soldiers and officers of government, the bulk of the population then are Peguers, but the most active part is composed of Mahomedans from all parts, of India, French, Portuguese, Armenian, and English adventurers, few of whom are at all respectable, some of the cleverest amongst them are consulted on all occasions by the minister i. e. on matters relating to foreigners, and at one time a Parsee of the name of Bomanjee, possessed a considerable d gree of influence. But to proceed to illustration.

In the month of May 1788, Captain John Forrest of the Princess Royal, a Ship belonging to Messrs. MacIntyre & Turnbull of Bengal, died rather suddenly at this place, and without making a will, an Armenian of the name of Makelti-h, immediately, entered the house, carried away a great deal of the property and sent all the Europeans, who had assembled on this melancholy occasion, to a stable for the night, and it was not without much expostulation that they were permitted, to attend the funeral, when they were forbid from entering the house, or of holding any intercourse, with its inhabitants, the Ship was seized as having been the property of the Captain, and now become the property of the state, thus exercising a species of Salic Law. The crew also became slaves and as such enjoyed for some months the most unbounded liberty, and as the King's slaves were endowed with many privileges. The transfer of the whole property into the King's coffers was however protracted, by bribes and promises of protection, for a while, and in the mean time a message was conveyed to a * Mr. Daly, who had lately arrived at Bassein a port about 100 miles to the Westward of Rangoon who hastened to their assistance, the ship was restored and under the command of the chief mate proceeded to Bengal.

The stories on record that happened during their captivity all of which may be considered as authentic, are many of them so truly ridiculous, that we shall content ourselves with only relating a few of them.

A few days before the death of the Captain the Seacunies of the Ship demanded an advance of wages which was refused, on which they denounced him as having killed a Lascar on a former voyage, and nothing but a heavy bribe prevented his being brought to trial, and heavily fined for this supposed offence.

A Captain Purser, had a Ship on the stocks and nearly finished as high as the bends when one morning he was surprized, to see a number of workmen with an overseer drawing a line for the purpose of building a wall, which would cut his ship in two about the Chess-tree, his work was in consequence stopt, and the building of the wall was delayed by a bribe, Mackeltish, appeared here as the friend, but was in fact the contriver of this plot.

Captain Maccluer of the Nancy and a Captain Bracey were suspended by the heels and had the filth of the stable burnt under their noses until they consented, to pay a certain sum of money, for some supposed offence, the offence here alleged was that they had entertained some disaffected person.

About this time there were about fifty European and Armenian adventurers, eight or ten of whom were English, some of whom acted as pilots.

Two Gentlemen of the name of Lane and Scott, resided here, as agents for a mercantile house in Bombay and kept up the dignity of the British nation in spite of all the petty artifices that were daily put in practice to make them descend, on one occasion they took opportunity to confine them in a stable for three days, but set them free, in consequence of a rumour of an English Ship of war being at the entrance of the river.

On another occasion they were mulcted 500 Ticalls for receiving a person at dinner whom the government thought disaffected.

But to detail all the petty injustices & impositions that are daily practiced by the myrmidons of this venal oligarchy would be trespassing we fear too much on the patience of our readers, we therefore close this article for the present.

Nautical and Commercial.

Some account of the seizure of the Shawfield, ship under Dutch colours. by Captain Purvis, of H. M.'s Frigate Magicienne, at the Isle of France.

The ship Shawfield, belong to Messrs. Deaning Scott, and Co. of Batavia, began to load rice, in the early part of December, on the north coast of Java. Unfavourable circumstances kept her on the coast as late as the beginning of March, when having taken in her rice, she also took a quantity of Teas, Pepper, Chinaware, &c. and sailed for the Isle of France, under Dutch Colours.

Previous to the restoration of the Island of Java, to the Government of Holland, the British authorities had granted British papers for the Shawfield, then building; but as the law of Great Britain prohibits British subjects residing as merchants in Foreign countries, from owning and navigating ships under British colours, as considering them for the time to be foreign and not British merchants, a Dutch flag was chosen for the vessel.

Under these circumstances, the Shawfield proceeded on her voyage and anchored in the outer roads of Port Louis, on the 26th day of April last. Previous to her arrival, the port was shut to Foreign flags, by the expiration of the period fixed for its remaining open by the order of Council of March 1817. Application was however made to the Government of the Isle of France, for permission to enter and dispose of the cargo, grounding the petition on the nature of the cargo which consisted principally of rice, and on the nationality of the property. Major-General Hall, Governor of the colony, was furnished with a copy of the manifest of the ship, and having considered the application, certainly with attention, determined after a few days to grant it. On sending his Deputy Secretary, S. Blain, Esq. to Captain Purvis the senior Naval officer there, to have his consent and approbation of the measure, previous to giving a final reply to the application. Captain Purvis not only acquiesced in it, but went so far as to say, that he was happy to have it in his power to oblige Captain Scott, with whom he had been formerly acquainted at Malacca.

The Cargo was accordingly entered, and Foreign duties were paid on every article of it which bore a duty. The cargo was sold, the ship refitted, a return cargo put on board, outward duties paid at the Custom house, and the ship cleared out according to rules and regulations existing in the Public Offices of the colony; the papers of the ship being regularly signed by the Clerk of the Court of First Instance, by the Commissaries of the Police, by the Collector of Customs, by the Chief Secretary to Government, and by the Harbour master of the Port.

The ship got under weigh from Port Louis on the afternoon of the 30th of June, and was proceeding to sea. When she reached the outer roads, she was boarded by a boat belonging to the Magicienne, and brought to an anchor, by order of Captain Purvis, who alleged that the vessel was liable to confiscation, for having committed a breach of the Navigation Laws of Great Britain, and more particularly for having contravened an Act of Parliament passed in July 1817, for relaxing the Navigation laws within the Company's limits, so far as applicable to the shipping of Native powers within those limits.

Captain Purvis having seized the ship, proceeded to libel her in the Vice-Admiralty Court established at Port Louis. Mr. May, the Proctor instigated Captain Purvis to go further in the business than at first appeared to have been his intention. From that time to the present day, a term of more than six months has elapsed, and the affair is still lying in the Admiralty Court, and when it will be decided is very uncertain.

Chief Secretary's Office, Port Louis, Oct. 12, 1818.

To A. Forestier, Esq.

Sir,

The Acting Governor having again had under consideration the circumstances of your case, as connected with the seizure of the Shawfield has been pleased in compliance with your Letter of yesterday's date to direct me to forward to you the accompanying copies of the Correspondence between him and Captain Purvis, at the period of her detention.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant.

G. A. BARRY, Chief Sec. to Govt.

Reduit Wednesday morning, July 1, 1818.

To Captain Purvis, Royal Navy.

Sir,

Mr. Forestier, who will be the bearer of this Letter, has reported to me that his Ship, the Shawfield, when under way for Batavia, has been boarded by an Officer of your Frigate, and obliged to return to port, on the grounds of some irregularity or infraction of the Navigation Laws, and at this moment labours under such detention.

I cannot venture my opinion on this subject as I am unacquainted with the precise motives which have induced you to adopt this measure, but request on occurrences of this nature you will notify to me the grounds of your proceedings, in order that I may be at least acquainted with particulars of such importance within my command.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

G. J. HALL.

His Majesty's ship Magicienne, off the Island of Mauritius, at anchor July 2.

To Maj. Gen. Hall, Acting Governor, &c.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter, addressed to me on service, of yesterday's date respecting the detention of the Dutch Ship Shawfield, by his Majesty's Ship under my command.

The ship in question was seized by me at my own risk and responsibility, (outside of the port of Port Louis,) is put in to the Vice Admiralty Court for an infraction of the Navigation Laws, as regulated by the order in Council, bearing date July 1817, for taking in a cargo in part the production of this colony. You will favour me by returning the Admiralty Statutes supplied for the use of His Majesty's ship under my command.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

J. B. PURVIS.

To Captain Purvis, Royal Navy. Reduit, July 6, 1818.

Sir,

In adverting again to the circumstances of the detention of the Ship Shawfield, under Dutch colours, by his Majesty's Ship Magicienne, under your command, I beg to state that I feel so far called upon to do so, in justice to the owners of that Ship, who do not appear to have consciously violated any law with regard to the trade of this port. In order if possible to prevent any ruinous proceedings in Courts of Law, which upon explanation may be prevented, and in order to learn from you more positively the particular breach of the Navigation Laws which the Shawfield in the present instance has been guilty of, that the local Government may have it in its power to warn vessels visiting this port in future from a similar infraction of them, I think it right on the present occasion to recal to your recollection the readiness with which I communicated to you on your arrival here all the Proclamations, Orders, and Instructions, by which the trade of this port was regulated, and the desire I expressed to you, to be made acquainted with all other enactments, which from your more intimate knowledge of the laws touching trade and navigation, you might consider to bear upon the commercial relations with this Island.

It was in the same spirit of anxiety to prevent any infringement of these laws, that upon the arrival of the Shawfield at this port, I requested the Deputy Secretary to Government to wait upon you, to ascertain whether in your opinion any objections suggested themselves to the admission of this vessels, and it was not until you had signified to him that there were none, that my permission for the entry of the Ship and the disposal of her cargo was granted.

Under the provisions of Governor Farquhar's Proclamation of the 30th of October 1816, which has not been repealed, and which is recognized in the Instructions from Earl Bathurst, for the regulation of the trade of this Island after the expiration of the Order in Council of the 1st of March 1817, of which I furnished you with a copy, all goods and merchandize are permitted to be imported into Port Louis in any vessel regularly cleared out from any of the provinces or districts within the boundaries of the East-India Company's Charter, or from any of the countries to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, making a distinction with regard to duties between those goods imported under English and those under Foreign colours.

In the preamble of this Proclamation, the Act of the 53d year of the reign of his present Majesty is cited, under which the exportation of goods and merchandize, the produce of countries within the limits of the Companies Charter, is permitted at Mauritus; and although I am not in possession of that Act, yet I am led to understand that it is under this authority that Ships, whether British or Foreign, which may have been permitted to import cargoes into Mauritius from places to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, have also been allowed to take on board and export thither its produce, In how far these Regulations may have been affected by any subsequent Act, I am not prepared to say; but I feel it due to you to apprize you that none has been addressed to this Government, and that none consequently could have been published for the information and guidance of the merchants.

In consideration of the circumstances under which the Shawfield was at first admitted at this port, and of those under which she completed her return cargo, which I am to presume she could not have done without your knowledge, as his Majesty's Ship Magicienne has been at anchor at the entrance of the port since the 7th of last month. I feel it incumbent upon me to state this much in order to exonerate the Local Government from any future imputation of having allowed a Foreign ship to carry on publicly and openly a trade in this port which would subject her to seizure the instant she quitted it,

I have the honor to be Sir, your most obedient Servant,

G. J. HALL, Maj. Gen

H. M. S. Magicienne, off Port Louis, July 7, 1818.

To G. Barry Esq. Chief Sec. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of a Ltter this day addressed me on Service, by the Acting Governor, Major General Hall, relative to seizure of the Dutch Ship Shawfield, by his Majesty's Ship under my command. In reply, I beg leave to state for the Acting Governor's information that the vessel in question is now prosecuted before the Vice Admiralty Court, and the parties have been called upon to appear before that Court, to shew cause why they should not be condemned, (if they have any), and to its judgement, I shall leave the merits of this case.

I have the honor to be Sir, your most obedient servent,

J. B. PURVIS,
Capt. of H. M. S.
Magicienne.

Calcutta.

JAN. 15, 1819.

COMBERBACH *versus* CROFT.

The rule which was granted in this case to shew cause why an attachment should not issue against Patrick Maitland, Esq. the present Sheriff of Calcutta, for not executing the writ of *Capias ad respondendam*, issued against the defendant, was this day discharged with costs. Mr. Maitland, having sworn to an affidavit, which has exonerated him in the opinion of the Court.

The Editor of the *Calcutta Journal* having assumed in his Paper of Tuesday last, that the letter of AN ENGLISHMAN lately published at this Presidency, is from the pen of 'a Scotch Clergyman,' we are authorized by the Reverend Dr. BRYCE, the person obviously alluded to, to state, that *he is* NOT *the Author of this letter.* This notice has been delered until now, in the hope that the Editor of the Journal would in his Paper of yesterday, have corrected the mistake into which he has fallen, and atoned for the language he has employed in replying to the letter of AN ENGLISHMAN.

Rio de Janeiro, 23d September, 1818.

His Britanick Majesty's 38th Regiment on their way to the Cape of Good Hope, having touched at this place for refreshments were at the desire of H. M. Faithful Majesty this day landed and marched to St. Christovao, where they paraded with the Portuguese Regiments 11th and 15th under the Command of Brigadier General Carrer.

The Troops went through the different evolutions in the highest style, to the satisfaction of a very numerous and respectable assemblage, amongst whom was His Majesty, the Royal Family, and the foreign Ambassadors.

It is said that H. M. has expressed to Colonel Miles, the Commanding Officer of the 38th, his entire approbation of the high state of discipline of his Corps, and presented him with a Star of the Military order of Torre e Espada.

Monday, January 19th 1819.

We submit to our readers a few articles of intelligence which we have hastily gleaned from London and Plymouth Journals brought by the *Thalia*.

The meeting of Parliament has been postponed until the 13th of November.

The Duke of Wellington & Lord Castlereagh had proceeded to Aix-la-Chapelle.

It is stated in the Paris papers, that a note had been delivered by the Cabinet of Madrid to the Allied Powers, stating, that they had all consented to interfere in the quarrel between Spain and her Colonies; and had promised to use all means in their power to enforce submission.

The Commercial Treaty now existing between Great Britain and America is to be renewed and extended. The negotiations were carrying on in London.

Report says, that the Duke of Wellington is to be Master General of the Ordnance, and Lord Mulgrave, first Lord of the Admiralty.

Official letters have been received from the Commander of the Polar Expedition.—Some particulars of its progress, we have extracted.

Several persons have been convicted at Chester for conspiracies to raise the price of Wages, and for riots at Stockport and the neighbourhood.

The dinner given by the Merchants of Calcutta to Mr. RICKETTS on Saturday last, at the Town Hall—was attended by upwards of one hundred and fifty gentlemen of the Settlement. The particulars of this entertainment, will be noticed, as we have reason to expect, by a Contemporary Journal; and in our next, we shall re-publish, what may appear on the subject.

Letters from Muttra state, that SHAH SOOJAH UL MULLICK is likely to recover the Kingdom of Kabul; and that this account has been received from the Seiks. The death of the Jeypoor Rajah is also mentioned; but, on this subject, we shall re-publish the following paragraph from the *Guardian* of yesterday.

"Accounts from Rajpotana announce the death of Juggut Singh, Rajah of Jeypore. The event took place on the 20th ultimo, and he was immediately succeeded by his nephew Maun Sing, a boy 9 years old, who was elevated by the unanimous voice of the Court to the vacant dignity. All is represented as perfectly tran-

(To be continued after the Poetry.)

* Who Mr. Daly was, has never been ascertained, he had resided in Pegue for many years, his appearance at Rangoon had the effect of magic, the ship was restored, all the property reclaimed and every assistance given to forward her dispatch, the report concerning Mr. Daly was that he had defended Tavoy, against the Siamese, and had contrived to put the Tee on the great Pagoda, when their own resources failed, the natives looked on him as a gifted person, but to us he appeared like an emaciated fold man, almost in his dotage, but he had sense enough to make the natives believe that he was as full of wisdom as of years.

Poetry.

ON MRS P.
A YOUNG WIDOW.

TILL forty and upwards I always withstood
Love's darts, and was ne'er in a marrying mood;
But the moment I saw her, a dart struck my heart,
Which made such a wound as continues to smart.
O were I a swallow, I'd build a neat nest
In her window, and watch till she went to take rest:
When she wak'd in the morning, I'd chatter and sing,
And peep through her window, which pleasure would bring
Their' nothing I would not become for her sake;
As the being but near her happy me would make.
I could wish to be glass, that she might me behold;
A muff, that she might in her arms me enfold;
To be water, to lave and to wash her sweet face;
To be robes, to set off her beauty and grace.
I could wish to be pearls, to hang round her neck;
Nay, soles to her shoes, her feet to bedeck.
But, alas! she being young and rich, and I poor,
My hopes of her favour decline every hour.
She never takes whims, and foibles she's none;
If she had, I'd attack her on that ground alone;
But that too would fail, since of a thousand, not ten
Of the fair take the whim marry old men.

J. H

(*Continued from the third page.*)

quil at Jeypore, and no troops have moved in consequence of this event. The cantonments of the force in Rajpootana, are to be fixed at a place named Musserabad, which is advantageously situated about 14 miles from Ajmere A very spacious Bazar has been marked out which is likely to be called Barranaut'hpoor."

The *Government Gazette* of Thursday last, contains the promised examination of the claims of the *Desatir* to antiquity and originality; and we regret that we are not able to re-publish the article in our present paper. The author of the *Critique* appears to have been animated by a pure spirit of literary investigation; and has stated his objections to the work with moderation and candour. The conclusion which he has drawn, as well from the circumstances under which the manuscript is alledged to have been obtained—as from a comparison of the *text* with the *translation*, is—that the *Desatir* is a *modern* composition. We trust that MULLA FIROZ will be enabled to answer the objections, which have been urged against the authenticity of the *Desatir*; and to explain more particularly, the manner in which the work came into his father's possession.

[*Ind. Gaz,—Jan.* 18

Mauritius.—Letters from the Mauritius, dated the 14th of November, brought by the Caledonia, state, that several important changes have taken place at Port Louis, in consequence of the arrival of dispatches from England. General Hall, the Acting Governor, has been recalled; and the temporary Government, with the command of the Troops, is now to be entrusted to Colonel Dalrymple, until the return of Governor Farquhar,—who is to leave England in March next. Expectations are entertained that the Port will be made free. The different individuals who had been suspended by the authority of General Hall, have been restored to their situations: and the administration of the Colony, has been placed on the same footing, as before the departure of Mr. Farquhar. These measures, it is said, have been most acceptable to the Inhabitants of the Colony; and have produced much satisfaction and rejoicing: and it appears that General Hall had been directed to reinstate the public functionaries whom he had suspended, before he resigned his own authority. Among the proclamations published in the Mauritius Gazette of the 14th November, we find, that George Smith, Esq. has been reinstated in his Office of Chief Judge and Commissary of Justice—that Colonel Draper has resumed his functions as Acting Collector of Customs—and that Major Waugh had been restored to the Office of Deputy Register of the vice Admiralty Court. — The dispatches, which occasioned these changes, were brought from England, by the Alexander, which left England the 5th, and Madeira the 25th of August. The English and Foreign articles of intelligence, published in the Mauritius Gazette, are not later than those, already in the possession of our readers.

A mercantile letter from Rio Janeiro, dated the 11th of September, and brougtht by the Albion from thence, states that the Market of that place for Bengal Piece Goods is encouraging, and the kinds recommended are Beerboom Gurrahs, Cossahs, Tandah or Allahad, and Mahmoodies Allahad, all of the greatest breadth. The last advices from the Rio de la Plata stated, that the duties in that port had undergone a reduction of 50 per cent, and that Bengal Goods continued to fetch good prices. The commission charged by Portuguese houses at Rio Janeiro is 6 per cent. The exchange for Bills on London, at the date of the letter received, was 7id. per mil. reas. at 30 days sight; a mil. rea. being equal to 2½ Bombay Rupees. Black Pepper was selling at 175 reas per lb. and Cotton brought 6000 reas per aroba of 32 lbs.

Comparative Statement of the Export of Cotton from 1814 to 1818.

Year	Gt. Brit.	For. Eur.	America	China	Other	Total
1814	18972	———	———	92489	113	111574
1815	17166	2245	———	59992	1210	80613
1816	61195	1380	1359	98013	3273	165888
1817	123322	31122	15302	85471	589	256138
1818	165223	39545	45577	76976	2041	328599

(*Calcutta Journal.*

Madras.

The arrival of the *Ajax*, has furnished us with English papers up to the date of her departure.—On a cursory view of their contents, however, we do not find any considerable accession to our former stock of intelligence.

A treaty is said to have been concluded between the American and the Buenos Ayres Government, which trade of the United States is to have the preference over every nation.

The influence of the French Officers under Colonel Mercier, upon the heir of the Persian Throne, is represented to continue in full force. His army is said to be supplied with officers from all parts of Europe, except England; the British, it is supposed, declining to attach themselves to the service, in consequence of the political connections subsisting between England and Russia.

Private letters from Paris mention that the French Ministry have traced the late conspiracy to a point, where decency and a regard to the King's feelings compel them to stop. The King's brother, *Monsieur* is evidently meant by this allusion.

Letters received from Gibraltar state, that the medical men sent over to Barbary to investigate the symptoms of the plague which lately appeared, had returned, and the opinion reported was, that it was only a fever, but of a very dangerous and malignant description.

European Extracts.

THE COURIER—SEPTEMBER 24.
LONDON.—SEPTEMBER 24.

It appears by an article from Valenciennes, that preparations are every where making in the north of France for the departure of the allied troops, which is expected to take place about the middle of next month. Great, and we believe, deserved praise, is bestowed upon the allied Generals, for the strict discipline they have maintained in their respective corps.

The Duke of Wellington is preparing to quit his head quarters at Cambrai for Aix-la Chapelle, accompanied by several officers of his Staff, and his suite. Amids the painful circumstances attending the occupation of our territory by foreign troops, we owe it to justice to acknowledge, that the Commanding Generals have maintained amongst them the most severe and uniform discipline and that upon all occasions they were eager to alleviate, as much as in their power, the burdens endured by the inhabitants.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following Ships were taken up and stationed, in addition to those already engaged for the Company's Service, viz.—

Vansittart, 1200 tons, Captain R. S. Dalrymple, from Bombay and China.

William Pitt, 820 tons, Captain G. Graham, for St. Helena, Bencoolen, and China.

New Ship (Executors of P. Rolland,) 1300 tons, captain A. Lindsay, Bridgewater, 1200 tons, capt. P. Hughes: Herefordshire, 1200 tons, Capt. J. Money; Warren Hastings, 1200 tons, Capt. R. Hawes; Lord Castlereagh, 812 tons, Captain W. Younghusband for China direct.

DEAL, SEPT. 17.

Arrived and remain in the Downs windbound the Union, Johnson, from Bengal; last from St. Helena, sailed the 27th of July; Nestor, Theaker, from Calcutta; sailed the 27th of April, and from St. Helena the 29th of July, Layton, Taylor, from Calcutta; Sappho, Grice; from ditto.

Five o'Clock—Came down from the River and sailed, the Isis, Jones, for Bombay.

The New Times—September 21.

The following is an extract of a letter from Manchester dated the 17th, at night:—

"I have been informed, from a credible source, that the horse soldiers in our barracks, are upon their way to Burnley, which is about 18 miles from hence, a great disturbance having broken out at the former place, and the prison been pulled down. Serious fears begin to be entertained of disturbances at Bolton and Wigan, where from 20 to 30,000 weavers are daily assembled."

Major-General DARLING and suite have arrived at Portsmouth. They will embark in the Carron, Capt. FURNEAUX, in a day or two, and proceed in her to the Cape of Good Hope, on their way to the Mauritius, of which island the Major General is appointed Governor.

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 13

Lord Castlereagh set off this morning for Spa, from whence he will proceed to Aix-la Chapelle.

LONDON MARKETS.

Tuesday, Sept. 8.

Cotton.—The East India Sale of the 18th instant, is now declared for 32,000 bales, which is expected to be much increased. The Cotton Market has been heavy since our last, the total sales do not exceed 600 bales. The particulars are 160 Pernambuco 2s. 2d; 30 Grenada 21⅞d.; 60 Curiacoa 21⅛d.; Scarned at 18d.; a few Surynam at 17d.; a few Montserrats 2d.; and in the house 210 Bengals, 10d. to 11d.; and a few Surats at 18d. The sale on the 18th is not expected to average for Bengals 9d., and some will, it is thought, fall short of 8d.

The total imports into Great Britain this year compared with that of 1817, during the same months are as follows:—

	From Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 1817.		*[Jan. 1 to Aug. 31. 1818.*
From the United States,	167,103	- - -	176,563
Brazil & Port,	51,625	- - -	142,753
East Indies,	72,892	- - -	135,332
West Indies, &c.	31,266	- - -	28,277
	322,886		452,925

making an increase this year of about 130,000 bales; and there is an increase of Stock in the Kingdom in nearly an equal proportion.

Sugar.—The demand during the week was very limited yet there were few Sellers at any reduction, 1 or 2 parcels of inferior browns were sold a shade lower, but there was no general depression, the Market however, might be stated exceedingly heavy.

EXPORT OF COTTON FROM INDIA IN THE YEAR 1818.

To	From Calc. Fm. Bale of 300 lbs. each.	Bom. Total B equal of 300 lbs. each.	Average Value per Bal.	Total Sicca Rupees.
England	178,000	306,339	80	24,592,560
Continent	40,042	80,751		6,460,080
America	41,900	84,199		6,735,920
China	76,976	149,173		15,133,840
	336,248	660,665		52,892,000
	No B. of 300 lbs. each.	23,807		Sterling at Rs. 8 = £6,606,550

Captain T. Borradaile was sworn in the command of the ship *Inglis* consigned to Bombay and China.

THE QUEEN.

Notwithstanding the accession of fever, and the generally unfavourable appearance of her Majesty's disorder, on Tuesday evening, she passed the night in a state of composure:—the feverish symptoms in a great measure subsided, and after midnight in apparent comfort several hours. It may be feared, however, that this sleep is merely the absence of pain, for when her Majesty is not under the immediate influence of spasm, the torpor consequent on excessive exhaustion is so great, that she appears to sleep almost incessantly, and therefore little importance can be attached to the circumstance.

Throughout the whole of yesterday, her Majesty remained in the same state, and after five o'clock her temporary amendment was much more perceptible than in the early part of the day.

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 15:

"Intelligence has just arrived here of a serious insurrection which has broken out in Norway. The discontents of the people of that country manifested themselves while the King and the Crown Prince resided at Christiana, when numerous bands of peasants marched against that city, but they were dispersed at that time by the troops despatched against them. The leaders of the present insurrection are said to have made some very bold requisition to the Swedish Government. They demand the removal of Mr. Christie, the President of the Storthing, and also of the Minister of the Finances, Count Wedel Jarlsbergh: the immediate dissolution of the Storthing; the people of the lower class having no confidence in the independence of that assembly, they insisted also on the removal of the present Governor in chief, Count Morner, and a direct participation with the King and the Government.

The most celebrated vocal performer that England ever produced, Mrs. Billington, died at Pisa about three weeks ago.

[*The India Gazette, January* 18.

CURIOUS SPECULATION.

The reported sailing of Lord Cochrane's steam vessel, suggested to a Correspondent the following reflections, which we insert precisely as we received them:—

"The King's ships at St. Helena lie chiefly at or off James Town on the leeward side of the Island, into which there is good access by the usual way. There is no other access into the island except at the opposite, the windwardside, where the entrance from the water by and is easy; but here there is no anchorage. Off this place two cutters usually cruise. Seafaring men of course speculate on the possibility of Buonaparte's escape, and that the most practical chance they think would be for a strong cutter or two, well appointed with oars, to approach the wianward side, beat off the cutters, take and row away with Buonaparte, their prize, to a large ship at some distance, perhaps out of sight of the island, which might convey him to his destination. A steam boat can approach the island on every side, its mechanical movement supplying the place of oars, and after taking away Buonaparte, being large, and heavily armed, it might beat off any cutters. It might then work up to a large vessel to windward, to deliver its prize, or it might itself convey away Buonaparte wholly. The power of going against wind and tide would in those seas be a great protection against King's ships, and moving as it does without sails, it would not easily be discovered at sea. Experienced nautical men, who have had an opportunity of inspecting the steam vessel of Lord Cochrane, have been struck with its remarkable adaptation for navigating upon such a coast as the windward side of St. Helena is represented to be. With respect to warlike means, the recent union of the Buonapartists in the province of Texes, on the Trinity River, may probably supply resources long since contemplated, and which could not have been so available, had these exiles remained contented with the grants of land made to them by Congress, in the Alabama territory As a naval officer, Lord Cochrane never shewed himself deficient in enterprize, and to his natural ardour is now added the excitement of desperate fortunes. His character has been much mistaken, as there are few things that would gratify him more than to become the liberator of Napoleon. The bare attempt, indeed, would seal his future destiny. If he succeeded, his fate would be linked with that of Buonaparte; if he failed, he might still become an Insurgent Admiral. He has nothing to lose in England; every thing to gain out of it. Just such a man—one so completely with the world before him—would be required for the hazardous and daring enterprize. But it is said he is going to Chili. Be it so. It will not be much out of his way to call at St. Helena.

FRENCH PAPERS.

PARIS, JULY 29.

On the 28th inst. the Criminal Court gave judgment in the suit instituted against the Sieur Playfair, who had caused a calumnious article, injurious to the reputation of the deceased Count St. Morys, to be inserted in an English journal, entitled *Galignani's Messenger*. The Sieur Playfair is condemned to three months' imprisonment, the interdiction of his civil rights for five years damages to the amount of 1,000 francs towards the widow and daughter of the Count, and to the expenses of the trial. The editor of the *journal was declared not implicated in the offence, in consequence of having denounced the authors of the* article in question. The sentence was much more severe than the judgment prayed for by the Attorney-general, as the ironical and sarcastic remarks made use of in the course of the defence, were declared by the Court to be an aggravation of the transgression.

On the same day the action brought by Colonel Dufay, for the suppression of a Memoire published by Mesdames de St. Morys, was called. M. Mauguin, the Colonel's counsel, confined himself to pointing out the passages on which he grounded his claim of suppression. The Court postponed the cause to that day week, in order to hear M. Couture, Counsel for Mesdames de St. Morys, and M. de Marchangy, the King's Advocate.

5 per cent. Consols, 77f. Bank actions, 1610f.

General Jackson has published, in the American papers, what he conceives to be a justification of his attack upon and capture of Pensacola. The defence of the General is merely this—that because the Seminole Indians were not prevented by the Spaniards from committing outrages upon the territory of the United States, he, General Jackson, took possession of Pensacola, where he does not even pretend that the Seminoles were ever sheltered. What becomes then of the secret resolution of the American Congress, enabling their executive to seize the Floridas, whenever it should so please them—*seven years ago*? The offences of the Seminoles are not described as being older than of two years, standing! No official declaration has yet appeared on the part of the American Government.

The following is given as an accurate description of the strength of the Independent and Royal squadrons which were in sight of each other, and it was expected would come to action. The force of the Independents is stated as follows:—Brion has one ship of 24-pounders, 90 men; two brigs, 12 guns each, 9 and 12-pounders, 75 men; three schooners, 140 men. Aury has one brig, 18 12-pounders, 120 men; one hermaphrodite ditto, 6 9-pounders, 48 men; two schooners 4 9-pounders 62 men; one brig, 18 18-pounders, 153 men.—Total 87 guns, 685 men. The Spanish squadron consists of one ship 36 13-pounders, 400 men (formerly the Young Wasp); pounders, one ditto, 24 18 and 12-pounders, 350 men formerly the General Scott); three brigs 38 9, 12, and 18-pounders, 430 men; schooners, 46 9 and 12-pounders, 680 men.—Total, 144 guns, and 1830 men.

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SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Wednesday, 10th February 1819.

CROWN SIDE, July 31.—*Before Mr. Justice* Burrough.

Frances Clarke, acquitted on a former indictment at the last Spring Assizes, was put to the bar, charged with having poisoned George Lakin, a base-born infant, by compelling him to drink oil of vitriol, on the 24th October, 1817, in the parish of Bucklersley.

William Vesey, the first witness, deposed, that he was a labourer, and that the prisoner had lodged with him sixteen weeks. She was brought to bed about three weeks before the affair under investigation, which took place on the 24th of October. She was delivered in his house of a male child. The prisoner was a single woman. He recollected to have been confined to his room on the 24th of October all day by sickness. About 2 o'clock the prisoner entered the room in which he was, and went into her own, which was situated behind it, with her child in her arms. Before a minute had elapsed, she returned without the child, and went down stairs. In the space of 2 minutes she came back to her room, and he instantly heard a noise which appeared to him to be like that of strangling a child. The prisoner had an apron on her arm when she passed a second time to her room. The door was not shut, and he heard the prisoner shriek, and cry out that her child was dying. He asked her what was the matter, upon which she came out and repeated that her child was dying. The child was crying like one that had been much hurt.

The prisoner, on being asked whether she had any questions to put to this witness, replied that he had sworn to take her life away. The witness denied that he had ever had any differences or quarrel with her.

Susannah Vesey, the wife of the first witness, stated, that she was walking in her garden on the 24th of October, about half past two o'clock, and on coming up to the door heard a noise, which proved to be the prisoner shrieking. She was kneeling on a chair, with her child in her arms, and bending over a [illegible] in which the witness's grandchild lay. Witness inquired what was the matter, and prisoner said her child was dying. Witness asked her how that could be, as the child was very well when they parted, and desired to look at it. The prisoner refused, and added very quickly, "I'll not let you or any one else have it." She immediately ran up stairs towards her own room, and the witness followed her half way up, when she returned and went into the kitchen. She now suffered the witness to take the child, and on carrying it to the light of the window, the child threw its head back and shrieked in a dreadful manner. She saw something on the fore part of its lips like bladders, and the nose and mouth were both burnt. She asked the prisoner what she had been doing with the baby; the reply was, that she had done nothing. Witness told her that she must have thrown the child into the fire, or put a fiery stick into its mouth; to which remark she said nothing. Mr. Roan, a surgeon, was sent for, who examined the child, and on hearing her account of what had passed, ascribed its appearance to the pressure which the person's posture when kneeling on the chair had occasioned. On going away he told her that he thought the child would do well again. After he had gone, she observed something like blood on the child's flannel. The child was three weeks and one day old, and was as fine a baby as she had ever seen; she had never known it to have an hour's sickness, and was present when it was christened by the name of George Lakin. Three days after what she had been relating occured, she found a bottle which had been thrown behind the fire, and which broke as she took it up; a part of its contents fell on a stick, which it burned, and produced a colour like that which she perceived on the child's clothes.

At the close of this examination the prisoner re-asserted her innocence, and expressed her hope of being better off in another world.

In answer to a question from the jury, the witness said she first saw the spot on the child's [illegible] after the surgeon had gone away.

Sarah Tapper, daughter of the former witness, saw the prisoner on the morning of the 24th October, about 11 o'clock; witness's infant was then extremely sick, and expected to die. The prisoner was sitting with her child in her arms, which she observed she did not think would live long any more than witness's. The witness said, "Why? why do you think so? I am sure your child is more likely to live than mine was at three weeks old." After some further conversation, the prisoner said she had a good breast of milk, and would get a wet-nurse's place if the child should happen to die. She saw her again at different periods of the day, and at one time in the kitchen, when she said her child was dying. The mouth of the child was then open, and its nose and lips appeared much burnt. The witness asked what was the cause, but received no answer. The child was lying with its face downwards on the prisoner's left arm, and the prisoner was patting it on the back. Witness told her she should not do that; and seeing an apron with marks upon it, she inquired what they were, and the prisoner said the child had bled a little. The child was very ill all night, and died at 12 o'clock the following day. On that day witness found a spoon in the prisoner's room, in a box belonging to her mother, where the prisoner usually kept her bundle. It was covered with a sort of white fur, which could not be brought off by rubbing.

Sarah Maddick, a girl 11 years of age, deposed that the prisoner sent her, a fortnight before Bucklersley fair, which took place three weeks before she lay-in, to Mr Butcher's a druggist, to get her a penny worth of oil of vitriol, in a small physic-bottle. Mr. Butcher desired her to tell Fan Clarke, that if she should drink it it would kill her. Witness did tell her so, and the prisoner said, "No, no." The prisoner had promised her a penny at fair-time, and a habit-shirt afterwards, desiring her not to tell any body what she had bought. [Here the prisoner, instead of putting any question, stated, that this witness had once gone to get her coffee, and brought her snuff. She had never sent her for oil of vitriol, but for oil of almonds and syrup of violet.] Sarah Maddick being re-examined, said, she had once taken up a wrong paper, which contained snuff, mistaking it for another in which was coffee, and brought it to the prisoner. She was quite sure that on this occasion she had told Mrs. Clarke what Mr. Butcher had said.

Richard Butcher confirmed part of this testimony, and added, that the child asked for the oil of vitriol by the name which was generally applied to it by poor people in that part of the country, and which was either vutter or veiters.

George Roan, a surgeon, stated, that when he first saw the child he thought it had been strangled, from the livid marks about its mouth. On looking into the inside he discovered a great deal of inflammation, arising, as it appeared to him, from some strong acid, which had been thrown into it. The child died the next day; and as he considered that its death was evidently caused by suffocation and the violent swelling of the throat; he had not thought it necessary to open the body.

Richard Churchill, surgeon, deposed that he saw the child about 4 o'clock, and found that the surface of its mouth and throat had been destroyed by some chymical acid. The exterior marks subsequently convinced him that this was oil of vitriol, having tried its effects in discolouring the skin upon his own finger since that time. The marks on the child's lip and nose were of a blueish colour. It had died, in his opinion, from the action of the acid on the upper part of the throat, which prevented it from swallowing any thing. He could not ascertain that any portion of it had been admitted into the stomach; and if it had, the milk might have proved an antidote, and have produced a new compound. He considered the death, therefore, to have been occasioned by suffocation. The effect of pouring vitriol into a spoon was, to produce a crust which was not soluble in water. The one produced in Court, as well as the flannel, bore the appearance of having come in contact with the vitriolic acid.

Mr. Justice Burrough now expressed his doubts whether the prisoner could be convicted upon this indictment, in which the offence was laid to consist in compelling "to take, drink, and swallow." Now there not only was no evidence that any part of the poisonous matter had been received into the stomach, but the testimony of the last witness went to show that if it had, a contrary effect might have ensued. The cause of death, which was a substantial part of an indictment for murder, was, therefore, improperly described. He would, however, consult his learned Brother and friends in the other Court before he pronounced his opinion.

On his return the Learned Judge observed, that upon a reference to Mr. Justice Park, and several gentlemen at the bar, he found that they unanimously agreed with him, that this indictment could not be sustained. The Jury must, under these circumstances, acquit the prisoner of this charge; but the prisoner must not suppose that the investigation was at an end. Verdict.—*Not guilty*.

Charles Vest, indicted for an attempt to commit a detestable time, was also acquitted.

Thomas Heale was convicted of an assault, with an intent to commit a rape on the person of Ann Chennel, an infant of 8 years of age, and sentenced to two years imprisonment.

LEICESTERSHIRE ASSIZES.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE,

On Friday a case came on before the Chief Baron, which had been the subject of conversation for some time through this part of the country, & the circumstances of which raised against one of the parties the wildest resentment, while the other was viewed with the deepest compassion. At an early hour the Crown Court was filled to excess.

Michael Shipman, a dissenter, a man of property, resident in Hinckley, within 13 miles of Leicester was called to answer the complaint of a beautiful girl, named Emma Dalton. He took his seat at the table opposite the witness's box, and had frequent communications with his solicitor during the trial, which lasted 7 hours. The indictment charged him with having assaulted Miss Dalton, and administered laudanum, or some other exciting drug, for the purpose of producing unconsciousness, insensibility, or excitement in that [illegible], with the view of rendering her subse[illegible] passion. There were other co[illegible] ment, one of which charged [illegible] assault.

Mr. Clarke opened the case which he said [illegible] the most aggravated one he had ever heard. He made no other comment upon it than that the evidence would be found incontrovertible; that it would disclose a system of villainy the most depraved; and that the honour of the sex and common humanity demanded an attention from the jury incapable of being prejudiced by an address to their feelings, unsupported by powerful testimony. He called the prosecutrix. Upon getting into the box she trembled exceedingly. It would be difficult to describe the effect produced by her appearance. In her countenance, which wore the marks of thought and sorrow, could be traced the evidences of former happiness: The spectators turned with horror to her accuser, who presented a hideous contrast. His head was covered with lank red hair. He now and then "grinned horribly a ghastly smile," especially when his counsel was proceeding to draw inferences from the evidence which led him to entertain a vain hope.

The following is the substance of Miss Dalton's evidence:—I am 21 years of age. My father was a merchant, and resided at Birmingham; but from the embarrassed state of his circumstances, found it necessary some time ago to leave the country. My sister and I, to whom he had given education, remained at home. Early in September I went into the family of Mr. Shipman, as governess to his three daughters, the eldest of whom is nearly 14, the second 10, and the third 7. On Friday the 19th of December, I was violently ill with a pain in the chest, and a heaviness, and I retired to my room about seven o'clock. Between eleven and twelve the servant, Clara Johnson came to ask how I was. Having received no abatement of pain, I told her I was exceedingly ill, and begged that she would ask whether I should bathe my feet in warm water. On her return the girl told me that her mistress had sent to her master, and he would be up directly. Before I had time to express my disapprobation of so extraordinary an intention on the part of Mr. Shipman, he entered the room. Having covered my head with the bed-clothes, & made no reply to his inquiry how I was, he pulled down the clothes, took both my hands, and placed me by force on my back desiring me to look at him full in the face. Again he asked me what was the matter with me? I said I had a violent pain in my chest. He asked where my chest was; and I said he must know; and that he was trifling with me. He then desired Clara to fetch some brandy. She went down for it. The children were in the room, but they were asleep; the eldest girl was in bed with me. When Clara left the room he put his hand over the upper part of my person, and told me the pain was not in my chest, but in my stomach. My endeavour to remove his hand was quite fruitless, for I was extremely weak, and my breath was so violently affected as to render me wholly incapable of remonstrating with him. The first words I addressed to him when he entered the room were, that I had not sent for him, but for Mrs. Shipman. When the girl returned with the brandy, he removed his hand from my bosom, and obliged me to take some brandy, after which I entreated him to leave the room, which he at first refused, but afterwards consented to do, declaring, however, that Clara should go, and that no one should stay with me, whether I was well or ill. Both went away together. About 5 o'clock in the morning I awoke in great pain, and was quite hysterical; my cries awoke Mr. Shipman's eldest daughter, who jumped out of bed and ran to her parents' room. Mr. Shipman came in a few moments after his daughter had left the room, but said nothing, and went away immediately. Clara then came, and said, her master had ordered her to dress and take me down. I refused to go, saying to the girl that the bed was better for me, as I was ill. He called repeatedly to know whether I was coming down; and I, finding objections useless, told the girl she might dress me and take me down. He was at the bottom of the stairs with a candle in his hand; he had on a night cap and waistcoat but no coat, and he assisted the girl in bringing me into the room, where, before a large fire, there was a sofa, on which he placed me. I complained of the excessive heat, on which he sent Clara for the tea-things, and said the fire was not hotter than I could bear it. My breath grew worse, and I felt [illegible] ly ill. At that moment the girl entered [illegible] and tea-things. He insisted on my [illegible] a, and raised me up for the purpose [illegible] g so. Upon compulsion I took two cups, and he said I should have a third. There is a cupboard in the room, where different kinds of drugs are kept, amongst which is laudanum. Before he brought the third cup he went to that cupboard and filled it there. I refused to take it. He [illegible] I should, and raised me up, and presen[illegible]n to my mouth. I preceived the [illegible] nauseous, and again refused. He d[illegible] or he would drench me [illegible] time he took hold of me [illegible] it down my throat most violen[illegible] me down on the sofa. He s[illegible] One of my teeth was broken, w[illegible] at th t time or not I don't know. [illegible] in while he was drenching me wi[illegible] he desired her to take the bo[illegible] I was in violent agony, and [illegible] not to do it while he was in [illegible] went out. I thought I was exp[illegible] removing the bone retired. He came [illegible] the foot of the sofa, and gave his hand [illegible] restrained liberties than before upon my pe[illegible] The servant came in, and he removed his ha[illegible] with one of which he had held both of mi[illegible] In answer to his inquiry, she said she had co[illegible] to prepare the room for the family. He desi[illegible] red her to remove me on the sofa into the kitchen. As well as I could I told her to carry me to bed, but he said it was useless, for I should not go, and he removed me into the back kitchen on the sofa, near the fire, and put the shutters up; Clara went to do her business, and he sate beside me, and repeated the liberties I alluded to. At that moment Clara came in. There was a nauseous taste in the last cup of tea I took, which was not in either of the other cups. I have since smelt laudanum in tea, and it is my firm belief that laudanum [illegible] ed in the third cup. My illnes in[illegible] Clara, by his order, put me to bed, [illegible] worse. Mrs. Shipman came in on [illegible] scream, and Mr. Shipman made me ta[illegible] oil. What occurred from that time till 4 [illegible] afternoon, I was wholly unconscious of. [illegible] Sunday I felt better, and contrived to sit [illegible] dinner, after which Mrs. Shipman propose[illegible] her husband to go to chapel. I went up [illegible] own room, Mrs. Shipman went to chap[illegible] Mr. Shipman came to me while I was [illegible]

the bed, and insisted on my going down. I would cry murder if he persisted in removing me, for I was dreadfully ill. He used all the persuasive arguments he could to induce me to go down; said he had not gone to chapel on my account, and all the rest were out. I said he was a bad man, and supplicated him to leave me. Finding that I was bent upon not going down, he brought up a large goblet full of brandy and water. I said it was not brandy, and refused to take any. He threatened to drench me with it, and stood over me till I drank it every drop. I was then in hysterics, had dreadful fits of crying, and lost all recollection of what occurred. On the following morning I was awoke by Mr. Shipman's kisses. He told me how much his wife and children loved me, and that he loved me more than they ten times. I complained of the insult he had offered me, and said I should inform Mrs. Shipman of his vile conduct. I informed Mrs. Shipman of it. My illness continued with unabated violence; and though I expressed a wish to see Mr. Power, the surgeon and another medical man, I was denied by Mr. and Mrs. Shipman. At length I saw Mr. Power on Tuesday: told him they had given me different kinds of medicine; that I had requested to see him, but had been refused; that I was very unhappy; had been used very ill, but had neither time nor power to tell him more. I continued delirious for a fortnight; the last thing I remembered was Mr. Power's coming. From Mr. Shipman's I was removed to the vicarage in a sedan, until I got better. In my bed-room there was no bell. There was, I believe, a key in the door, but Mrs. Shipman begged I would never lock the door, through fear of fire or the illness of the children. I stayed a week at the vicarage, from whence I went to my aunt's lodgings at Birmingham. Before the Friday she had taken salts and calomel and other drugs for a cold, by desire of the prisoner. In her cross-examination by Mr. Denman, she merely repeated her former statement. The object of the learned Counsel was to obtain some admissions which might leave an impression that the prisoner's conduct was dictated by a feeling of compassion, which was mistaken for love. The witness again stated, that all resistance was impossible; her breath as well as strength having been affected, and an unnatural sensation having, in consequence of the drugs, pervaded her.

Clara Johnson deposed, that she lived servant to Mr. Shipman, and gave a[n] of the conduct of her master perfectly tory, as far as it went, of that given Dalton. She described the state of he[r] the young lady as most deplorable; and remembered that when she told her master how ill she was, he said that was just what he wanted. She added, that when her mistress went to chapel on Sunday, her master came to her and s[aw] her out with the child before she had [dressed] herself; and that when Mr. P[ower] came to see Miss Dalton, Mr. S[hipman] threw his hat in a great rage, [and] said some[thing] to one.

[Cross-]examination she but increased against the pri[soner]. She heard say in her delirium, that her [had] broken her tooth; and while she [was] out of her senses, Mr. Shipman put [his] hand in her person.

The nurse, who attended Miss [Dalton] on Tuesday night, deposed, that [she was] delirious, and that Shipman [knew] she was so in the manner described. Again he came, and asked whether Miss Dalton had asked for him? to which witness replied, "that she had in her delirium." "Ah, poor girl," said he, "she always asks for me."

Mr. Power, surgeon, of Hinckley, said he visited Miss Dalton on Tuesday the 23d of December, when he found her very faint. She had a small and frequent pulse, and complained of a pain in the head, and coldness in the feet, and looked excessively ill. She made the communication to him which she had stated to the Court. On Wednesday morning she had spent a delirious night, her pulse had increased in action, and the witness recommended another opinion to be taken. She was very delirious, but her complaint was attended with lucid intervals. Witness was not prepared to [say] that opium would produce libidinousness [or] that it would produce excitement—a [contrary] error.

[Mr. Ha]rman for the defence, attempted to [show] that Miss Dalton must have construed [the] wish to render medical assistance into [nothing] else than love, and the application of the necessary medicines for correction of a natural disorder into the administering of philters and the force of mighty magic. He showed how dangerous it was to allow the child to be separated at so perilous an age from her natural protectors, and attributed the madness of the girl to the impetuous current of her passions.

The Judge summed up the evidence, and quickly laid before the jury the several iniquities of which there had been such abundant proof. He particularly dwelt upon the example to a wife and children in the complicated baseness of Shipman's conduct to an helpless and unprotected female.

The Jury returned a verdict of—*Guilty.*

The Judge immediately passed sentence to the delight of the court. Mr. Shipman was adjudged to pay a fine of 100*l.*, and to be imprisoned for 12 calendar months. This was the only interesting case during the assizes.

TUESDAY, JULY 21.

BEAUMONT AND UXOR V. FIELD.

The *Nisi Prius* Court was occupied the whole of this day with the above-named cause. It had been tried here last year, and we believe decided in favour of the defendant. It was now tried over again by a special jury. The facts are these:—Sir T. Blackett had sold to the Low-Moor Coal Company the coals under certain specified farms on his estate of Whipsey. The defendant is agent for the Low-Moor Company, and as such only defendant in this action. Mrs. Beaumont is daughter of Sir Thomas Blaekett, and, with her husband, Colonel Beaumont, possesses the Whipsey estate. The question at issue was, whether a small farm of 27 acres was included in the transaction with the Low-Moor Company. In the deed of sale the several farms are described as the farms occupied by their respective tenants. One farm is described as "the farm occupied by widow Kellett and son." Hence the whole dispute. For time immemorial the Whipsey estate has been tenanted in the most primeval and patriarchal manner. There have been no leases and no removals. The [son] has succeeded the husband, [and] the mother. Two distinct [families] of the name of Kelty have occupied [farms] of mind two adjoining [each] of equal extent and equal rent, [each] being 27 acres in extent, and each rented at 5*l.* 10s. in 1771, at the period of the transaction mentioned, the one of those farms had been occupied by old Molly Kellett, who had a son James, afterwards her successor in the farm; the other farm was occupied by James Kellett, who had succeeded his father John Kellett, and was himself soon afterwards succeeded by his brother Jonathan, whose widow now occupies it. In the deed of sale "the farm of Widow Kellett and son" was mentioned. Did that include the farm of James the son of John? With the understanding that it did, the company sunk pits, and worked on till 1816, when the question was first agitated.

For the plaintiff several very aged and infirm persons were brought forward, who proved the separation and independence of the two farms; and the several writings which had passed between the parties were produced, in order to show that the farm in dispute had never been expressly included.

For the defendant, the situation of the ground was appealed to, being completely surrounded by lands explicitly named in the contract. Mr. Javiott, who had, together with Mr. Hardy, contracted with Sir Thomas Blackett, but who was now able to give evidence, as he ceased in 1814 to have any interest in the concern, distinctly stated that he had understood the lands in question to have been included, otherwise that they should not have agreed. The late steward on the estate stated, that the two families of Kellett had always paid rent together. Some witnesses proved, that at a very early period the two farms had been one.

Messrs. TOPPING, SCARLETT, RICHARDSON, & CLARKSON, were counsel for the plaintiff; Messrs. Sergeant HULLOCK, LITTLEDALE, MAUDE, and HARDING, for the defendant. Both sides showed the utmost zeal.

When the late steward, Tweedle, had been examined in chief, Mr. TOPPING began to cross-examine him with great austerity. He was a lively, fresh-looking old man. In order to ascertain a particular circumstance in evidence, he was asked his age.—Eighty-five! All were astonished; and Mr. Topping became quite mild. When he raised the first alarming notes of his voice in cross-examining an old woman, she fainted, and was carried out of Court.

The jury retired at a quarter past seven. In a quarter of an hour afterwards, their foreman, Sir Francis Henley Wood, returned, and intimated that they were not likely to agree soon. The Court therefore adjourned.

At half past 8 the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff. The assessment of damages is to be referred to Mr. Walker, of the bar. The original contract had been extremely favourable to the Low-moor Company.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY in the other Court, was much retarded by want of detached causes & want of counsel. Messrs. Scarlett and Richardson, who were on the same side in the Nisi Prius Court, at one time sallied into this Court and brandished their weapons against one another with great keenness. They immediately afterwards withdrew and joined their veteran leader. All the causes tried were unimportant actions of debt or ejectment. The following presented a little singularity:—

MIDDLETON V. GARTH.

In September, 1816, the plaintiff gave to the defendant 47*l.* 3*s.* in notes of the bank of Mowbray and Co. who had failed in August, 1815. The defendant was to give him in return 47*l.* 3*s.* of good money, at the end of twelve months. The defendant refused to pay at the time stipulated, and this action was brought to recover.

Mr. RAINS and Mr. ALDERSON, for the plaintiff, called John Middleton, his son, and Ralph Bellwood, who had himself given 20*l.* to the defendant in the same manner, for which he had entered an action, which stood next in the cause list. It was clearly proved that the bankrupt notes had been given under the terms alleged: but Mr. Williams, by cross-examination, made it appear manifest that the notes had been procured for one Cressop, in Northumberland, who was indebted to the bankrupt estate, and could therefore set off those useless notes. Cressop had himself become bankrupt in the mean time, and could not pay Garth the money.

Mr. Justice BAYLEY said, the only question was, did the plaintiff know that the notes were to be applied in a fraudulent way, or would he suppose that any *bona fide* use was to be made of them?

Verdict for the defendant.

We need scarcely mention that Bellwood did not go on with his action.—Adjourned at 4 o'clock.

From the London Courier,
JULY 25, 1818.

The London Morning Chronicle has published the following letters; but we observe it says nothing about their authority:— "LONGWOOD, April 19, 1818.

SIR.—According to your excellency's directions, communicated to me yesterday by Major Gortequer, I proceeded to count Bertrand, and begged him, as I had not preserved a copy of the letter I had written to him on the 12th of this month, to lend it to me for the purpose of taking a copy, which he did without the smallest hesitation. Indeed, a little before the interview which took place between him and Major Gortequer, he asked me if I had any objections to my letter being shewn to Major Gortequer, and he has since informed me that his intentions were, that he might either keep it or take a copy, as he had done with several other papers some days before.

For ten months your excellency has several times manisfested to me intentions to subject me to the same restrictions as the French prisoners, to which I have always refused to consent; and I must beg leave now to state, that your excellency has not the right to do so, as Napoleon Buonaparte is not considered as a prisoner of war, otherwise than by virtue of an act of parliament; and the other French (not even the domestics) are not mentioned in the bill, and could not be subjected to the restrictions which have been imposed upon them, if they had not given their consent by a written engagement, the effect of which ceases at the moment of their option, as is clearly shewn by the recent departure of general Go[urgaud]; therefore still stronger reasons exist that an English subject cannot be submitted to such restrictions without a special and written consent on his part, to which I have always protested, and protest I will never agree to it would be signing the dishonour of the naval uniform, and would inevitably draw down upon me the contempt of my brother officers with whom I have the honour to serve. Therefore, in the natural state of things, neither your excellency nor any other authority, can subject me to restrictions contrary to the rights of an officer, and the laws of England.

I have also had the honor to observe to you, that independent of the general guarantee of the laws, I had provided a private one in the stipulations which I had made in 1815, when admiral lord Keith, then commanding the channel fleet, in consequence of the request made to him by count Bertrand that I should be attached to Napoleon, as surgeon in place of the French surgeon whom the English government had permitted to accompany him, authe[rized] me to do so, I begged of his lor[dship] to give me an order in writing w[hich] he declined doing.

I recollect perfectly well his ans[wer] which was—"It is not in my power to order you to accept of it, as it is out of the naval service, and is a business altogether extraordinary, and must be voluntar[y] on your part; but I, as commander in chief, will authorise you to accept of it, and I advise you most strongly to do so as I am convinced the government will be obliged to you, and it is a situation which may, with propriety and honor, be held by an Englishman." Although it was impossible for me not to follow the advice of such a distinguished officer, nevertheless I made some stipulations, viz: That I should be at liberty to resign, should I find the situation not to be consonant to my wishes: that I should be borne upon the navy list in my rank as surgeon, with my time going on; that I should not be paid or considered as dependant upon Napoleon Bonaparte, but as a British officer, (and consequently not subject to any restrictions inflicted upon French prisoners; and I have repeatedly had the honor, verbally, to express to you, that sooner than consent to allow my rights as an English Officer to be violated, I would prefer giving in my resignation; and as you appeared to be struck with my observations and the stipulations which I had made with the lords commissioners of the admiralty, I therefore concluded that you had given up all idea of putting them in execution. When, on the 12th of this month, I received instructions [contrary] to my natural rights, the stipulations I had made and the protestations which I frequently made to yourself which you caused to be sent to me, I immediately comprehended that it was merely a way of obliging me to quit Longwood. [Consulting] delicacy, my duties as a [British officer], and humanity, alike ordained that, prior to quitting, I should acquaint Napoleon Bonaparte with my intention, and I did so.

In neither the army or navy is it the custom, when any officer is desirous to resign, for him to first consult his royal highness the Duke of York, or the first lord of the admiralty, touching the propriety or otherwise of his doing so, the resignation tendered direct through the proper channels is always the first intimation ? therefore, in sending my resignation to your excellency, without first consulting you, I was only acting according to the established customs of both services.

In writing the letter to count Bertrand, I have not violated the respect which I owe to your excellency as head of the government, as the question contained in it has been frequently agitated before.—I have not violated the act of parliament, or any written restriction emanating from you. An inhabitant of Longwood, I have not been subjected to the restrictions imposed upon the inhabitants of the island, either with respect to passes, as I live in the house ; or as to communications, because for near three years communications daily and nightly, verbally and in writing, have taken place between us.—There is not a day passed that I do not see the French several times, very frequently by night, and not a week that I do not make written communications to both the masters and the servants upon medical and other subjects pertaining to physic.

I have not violated any written instructions, because I have never received any *positive* prohibition restraining the nature of my communication. In all the restrictions there was always a latitude, a kind of discretionary power, allowed me, by stating, " that I was *not* ordered not to reply to Napoleon Bonaparte, or to any of his family, on any other subject not medical ; that if I did so, the responsibility must rest upon myself ; that I had not *his* authority for doing so." Indeed, *had* a positive prohibition been given, to comply with it, is evidently impracticable for any person in my situation ; and as to the responsibility, I am content to bear the whole of it.

When I was frequently required to act in a manner which I conceived to be incompatible with my feelings and professions, and dishonorable to me, I have the honor to demand *clear* and *positive* instructions in *writing*, in order that I might study, meditate upon them, and execute upon them punctuality ; or if I found in them any thing contrary to my conscience, to give in my resignation ; I have never had any except such as were worded in the manner I have described above.

For some months, I have been made to lead a most wretched life by your excellency's obliging me to proceed to your house twice a week, returning me out of doors in a most ignominious manner, once, indeed, having experienced every thing except personal violence, menaced by words and looks, because I did not chose to comply with *verbal* insinuations.

It is not for me, Sir, to pretend to remain in the situation against your will, but instead of receiving orders to that effect from the right honorable the lords commissioners of the admiralty, means are taken to oblige me to quit by attacks upon my rights and personal liberty, and for several days I have been oppressed, humiliated and dishonoured ; dishonoured as much as an officer can be by an arbitrary act, and rendered by indignation nearly incapable of exercising my calling. I have, therefore, Sir, the honour to demand from your Excellency—1st. Either the rescinding of your directions of the 10th of this month, and the privilege of exercising my functions at Longwood as I have done for near three years. 2d. Or to accept the resignation which I wrote as soon as I found that I was assimilated to the French prisoners, and to allow me to proceed to England—3d.—Or, if it is asserted that I have committed a crime, either in writing the enclosed letter to count Bertrand, or by having done any thing else which I am ignorant of, and which your Excellency has not thought proper to communicate to me, or not having complied with verbal and obscure directions or of having in any wise violated the act of Parliament, I demand to be according to the provisions of that act, transferred to England for trial before a competent Court. I further protest against any longer detention in the state of oppression in which I am, which, by rendering me incapable of following my professional avocations, necessitates my being speedily replaced at Longwood ; and I appeal to the justice of the right honourable the lords commissioners of the admiralty against the violation of the terms under which I accepted the situation.

I have the honour to be, Sir, with all possible respect, your Excellency's most obedient, humble Servant.

B. O'MEARA, Surgeon, R. N.

To his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Hudson Lowe, K. C. B. &c. Governor.

ST. HELENA, 1st May, 1818.

My dear Sir—As it is probable that my removal from the situation which I now hold will, e'er long, take place (which event, indeed, considering the manner in which I have been tormented and ill-treated, for several months past, obviously and evidently with a view to oblige me to resign, is now desirable,) I have thought it essential to my justification to forward to you the above letter (which was sent to the Governor the day it was written,) and the other inclosures of my letters and the replies to them, in order that you, from whom I have received so many marks of friendship, and whose esteem and good opinion I prize so highly, may not be led to suppose, by any artful insinuations or misrepresentations, arising from malice, revenge, a dread of the truth's being made known in England, or even of mere mistake, that any improper or dishonourable conduct on my part, has occasioned my removal from a situation, to which whether considered in the light of novelty or delicacy, history offers no parallel. To you, one of my earliest and sincerest friends, I am bound to render this indispensable explanation ; which obliges me to discontinue the secresy which hitherto I have maintained, even with respect to my own situation upon this rock.

Believe me to be, my dear Sir,

Your most sincere and obliged friend,

BASSIL O'MEARA, Surgeon.

To WM. FERGUSON, Esq.

We are assured that the following is a literal translation of the *Protest* made by the Count de Bertrand, on the dismission of Mr. O'Meara from his attendance on the Ex Emperor, at St. Helena :—

LONGWOOD, APRIL 13, 1818.

MONSIEUR LE GOUVERNEUR—Doctor O'Meara made known to me yesterday, that in consequence of an order emanating from you, he was obliged to quit this Island. On this occasion I have the honour to request you to consider that M. O Meara was given us by your Government on our demand, and by way of substitute for a French physician :—that he has our confidence ;—that the Emperor has been for seven months affected with a chronical disease in the liver, a disease mortal in this country, and occasioned by the want of exercise, which he has been unable to take for two years, from the manner in which you have abused, and still abuse your powers ;—that things are come to that pass that the patient requires attendance every day ;—that for two years you have been wishing to dismiss M. O'Meara to substitute M. Baxter in his place ;—that notwithstanding your reiterated applications, the Emperor has constantly refused to receive this Physician, for whom he has *invincible repugnance*. Consider, that if you take from him M. O'Meara, without supplying his place by a French or Italian physician already known, you oblige this Prince to die destitute of all assistance. He is determined on this point. His agony will be the more painful ; but the sufferings of the body are temporary ; whereas the opprobrium which such ferocious conduct stamps on the character of your nation will be eternal.

I am instructed—1st. To declare that Doctor O'Meara is the only physician on this rock in whom the patient has any confidence.—2d. To protest against his dismissal with whatever pretext it may be attempted to be coloured, unless it be the consequence of a legal decision.

I have the honour to be, Monsieur le Governeur, your very humble and very obedient servant,

(Signed) COUNT BERTRAND.

To Governor Lieut.-Colonel Sir Hudson Lowe.

PRIVILEGE OF THE JEWISH NATION.

In the matter of THE BEDFORD CHARITY.

SIR S. ROMILLY said, that this was a petition on the part of Joseph Cohen, Isaac Levy, and others, Elders of the Synagogue assembled in Duke's-place ; and also on the part of the Elder of the Synagogue in Leadenhall-street. The question here to be decided was, whether or not persons of the Jewish religion were to be entitled in time to come to have the benefit of the charity, called the Bedford Charity, in the town of Bedford. The complaining petitioner was Joseph Lyon, a resident at Bedford, whose daughter, Sheba Lyon, had been refused the benefit of this charity on account of her religious persuasion. The prayer of the petition was, that it might be declared that the poor inhabitants of the town of Bedford, without distinction as to religion, were entitled to the benefit of this charity. The statute of the 6th Edward VI. was cited, under which a license was granted for the erection of a free and perpetual school in the town of Bedford. The petition also stated the other statutes relative to this charity, viz. 28 Queen Eliz. 47 of the King, the 36 Geo. III. This last act altered and amended the preceding acts, and also greatly extended the objects of the charity. The clause in the act upon which this question arose was that which gave the power in the trustees of placing poor children out to apprenticeships. This privilege was given to the children of those inhabitants who had resided in the town of Bedford for ten years, or if the children were born in the town, a residence of three years was considered sufficient. The petitioner then proceeded to state, that he had been a resident in the town for ten years, and was of the Jewish [redacted] It went on to state, that in [redacted] his daughter, Sheba Lyon, [redacted] application to the trustees to [redacted] in order to receive the charity ; but it was refused to permit her to draw any lot for any apprentice fee, alleging as a reason for the refusal, that her father was of the Jewish persuasion ; and at the same time stating that they had come to the determination not to permit any children of the Jewish nation to derive any benefit from the charity. The petition then stated several instances of persons of the Jewish nation having, previously to this refusal, been admitted to the benefit of this charity ; and concluded with praying, that an order might be made by the Court to allow every qualified individual, without regard to the various opinions entertained, to be admitted to receive the accustomed benefit from this charity. He represented this to be a most important question to all the Jewish nation : indeed, of such consequence was it considered, that the Elders of two Synagogues had voluntarily joined in the suit. The Bedford Charity itself was a very extensive one ; but if it should be the opinion of the Court that this petition should be refused, it would afford a precedent to many other charities, and this most respectable and deserving race of men would be ultimately totally excluded from all such charitable donations. If this principle upon which the refusal was made met with the sanction of his lordship, it would introduce a perfect novelty in the administration of charitable funds. With respect to the acts of Parliament under which this charity was established, it would be seen that there was not the least mention of any objection to the admission of the Jewish nation into the benefits of this charity. There was but one expression which could be considered in any manner equivocal. Among the regulations respecting the alms-houses it was directed that every inhabitant should attend some place of public worship *every Sunday*. It was evident, that it was the intention of the founder of this charity, that the inhabitants of these houses should profess some religion : but, he conceived, no one would say, that by these words it was meant to exclude all those professing the Jewish religion. It was, he thought, impossible to be contended by the other side, that those alone who were of the Established Church were capable of receiving all these benefits. Upon what principle the notion of refusing the reception of the children of this nation was founded, he confessed he was at a loss to know and he should wa[redacted] anxiety to hear what possible objection could be raised by the gentlemen on the other side.

Mr. BELL followed on the same side, and at some length argued that persons of the Hebrew nation ought to be allowed the benefit of this charity as much as any other religious sect.

The LORD-CHANCELLOR asked, whether any individual of the Jewish persuasion had been admitted into the school.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL replied, that at present there were none.

The LORD-CHANCELLOR was anxious to have an answer to the question, as to whether any Hebrew children had been admitted into the school. An order might have been made, that every child in the school should read the New Testament.

Mr. BELL observed, that many Jewish parents might feel no more reluctance in allowing their children to read the New Testament, than Sir William Jones, or any other learned man, would have had in studying the religion, however absurd, of any Indian nations. It would be recollected that Mr. Goldsmidt had given a very large sum to the Jews'-Hospital, a charity the benefits of [redacted] re not confined to individuals of that nation, but to a very [redacted] of Christians.

[redacted] LD also spoke [redacted] side [redacted] ners.

The LORD-CHANCELLOR [redacted] d to know whether any Jews had ever been elected trustees, or whether, upon payment of scot and lot, they had ever joined in the election of trustees.

Mr. HEALD was unable to answer that question.

The LORD CHANCELLOR observed, that this question not only regarded the alms-houses, but all the clauses in the act.

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The SOLICITOR-GENERAL appeared on the part of the trustees, and he observed that his clients were most anxious that this most important question should be finally decided. He was prepared to admit that nearly the whole of this question hinged upon what was the intention of the original founder of the charity.

The LORD CHANCELLOR expressed his anxiety to see the letters-patent mentioned in the Act.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, that he had unsuccessfully inquired for them.

The LORD CHANCELLOR considered it a waste of time to proceed without an inspection of these letters-patent.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL admitted the necessity of their production. He certainly did intend to argue, that in the time of Edward VI., when this charity was founded, no Jew did have the benefit of this charity. This would have been one of his arguments.

The LORD CHANCELLOR expressed his wish to be acquainted with the facts, whether at any time any Jews were educated either in the grammar or the writing school; whether any Jews had been nourished in the hospital; whether any Jews had been sent out to apprenticeships; and whether old men and women of the Hebrew nation had ever been admitted into the alms-houses.

Mr. BELL said, that there was no doubt but that many Jewish children had been sent out to apprenticeship.

The case was ultimately ordered to stand over for further hearing until this day week, in order that an answer could be made to all these inquires.

NEW PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A LIST OF THE MEMBERS RETURNED.

TO SERVE IN THE NEW PARLIAMENT FOR THE SEVERAL COUNTIES, CITIES, BOROUGHS, &c. IN ENGLAND AND WALES, ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.

*** Those marked thus (*a*) were *not* in the last Parliament. Those marked thus (*b*) are new, *for the respective places*. Those names thus (*c*) are returned for more than one place.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Abingdon, *b* John Mathberley, Esq.
Amersham, T. T. Drake, W. T. Drake.
Albans, St. *a* Lord C. S. Churchill, W. T. Robarts.
Aldborough, Henry Fynes, G. V. Vernon.
Aldeburgh, *a* Joshua Walker, *a* Samuel Walker.
Andover, T. A. Smith, Hon. Newton Fellowes.
Anglesea, Hon. Berkeley Paget.
Appleby, *a* Geo. Findyer, *a* Lucius Concannon.
Arundel, *b* Lord H. M. Howard, *b* Sir A. Piggott, Kt.
Ashburton, *a* Sir Lawrence Palk, Bart, *b* J. S. Copely,
Aylesbury, Lord Nugent, *a* William Rickford,
Barnstaple, Sir M. Lopez, Bart. *a* F. M. Ommaney,
Bath, Lord John Thynne, Charles Palmer.
Beaumarris, T. F. Lewis.
Bedfordshire, Marquis of Tavistock, *b* John Osborne,
Bedford, Lord G. W. Russell, *a* W. H. Waithreal.
Bedwin, Rt. Hon. Sir, J. Nichol, Kt. J. T. Buxton
Beeralston, Lord Lovaine Hon. Jocelyn Percy.
Berkshire, Hon. R. Neville, C. Dundas,
Berwick, Alexander Allan, H. H. St. Paul,
Beverly, John Wharton, *a* R. C. Burton.
Bewdly, *a* W. A. Robarts.
Bishops' Castle, Wm. Clive, John Robinson.
Blecaingley, *a* George Tennyson, *b* Matthew Russel,
Bodmyn, Davies Gilbert, *a* Thomas Braddyll.
Boroughbridge, *a* Marmaduke Lawson, *a* George Munday.
Bossiney, J. A. S. Wortley. *a* Sir C. Domville, Bart.
Boston, Hon. P. D. Burrelt W. A. Maddocks.
Blaceley, R. H. Bradshaw, Henry Wrottesley.
Bramber, John Irving, William Wilberforce.
Breconshire, Thomas Wood.
Brecon, Charles Morgan.
Bridgenorth, Thomas Whitmore, *a* Sir T. T. Jones, Bart.
Bridport, Sir H. D. St. Paul, Bart H. C. Stuart.
Bristol, [illegible] Edward Protheroe.
Buckingh[illegible]ple.
Buckingha[illegible]ugent,
Callington [illegible]
Calne, Ho[illegible]donald.
Cambridge[illegible], [illegible] Manners, Lord F. G. Osborne,
Cambridge, Hon. Edward Finch, Robert Manness.
Cambridge, University, Lord Palmerston, J. H. Smyth,
Camelford, *a* Mark Milbank, *a* J. B. Maitland,
Canterbury, S. R. Lushington, *a* Lord Clifton.
Cardiff, Lord E. J. Stuart.
Cardiganshire, W. E. Powell,
Cardigan, *b* Richard Price,
Carlisle, J. C. Curwen, Sir Jas. Graham, Bt.
Carmarthenshire, Lord Robert Seymour,
Carmarthen, Hon. J. J. Campbell,
Carnarvonshire, Sir Robert Williams, Bart.
Carnarvon, Hon. Charles Paget.
Castle, Rising, Hon. F. G. Howard, Earl of Rocksavage,
Cheshire, Davies Davenport W. W. Egerton,
Chester, *a* Lord Belgrave, Thos. Grosvenor,
Chichester, Earl of March, Rt. Hon. W. Huskisson,
Chippenham, *a* Marquis of Blandford, *a* W. Miles,
Christchurch, *b* Right Hon. G. H. Rose, *b* Right Hon. W. W. Bourne,
Cirencester, Lord Apsley, *b* J. Cripps,
Clitheroe, Hon. Robt Curzon, *b* Hon. W. Cust,
Cockermouth, *a* Right Hon. John Becket, J. H. Lowther.
Colchester, J. B. Wildman, D. W. Harvey,
Corfe-Castle. Henry Bankes. George Bankes,
Cornwall, Sir Wm. Lemon, Bart, J. H. Tremayne,
Coventry, Peter Moore, *a* Edw. Ellice,
Cricklade, *b* Robert Gordon, Joseph Pitt,
Cumberland, Lord Morpeth, John Lowther,
Dartmouth, A. H. Holdsworth, John Bastard,
Denbigshire, Sir W. W. Wynne, Bart,
Denbigh, J. W. Griffith;
Derbyshire, Lord G. A. Cavendish, E. M. Munday,
Derby, T. W. Coke, jun. H. T. C. Cavendish,
Devizes, T. G. Estcourt, *a* John Pearse,
Devonshire, *a* Lord Ebrington, E. P. Bastard,
Dorsetshire, W. W. Pitt, E. B. Portman,
Dorchester, Sir Samuel Shepherd, Knt. R. Williams,
Dover, *b* E. B. Wilbraham, Sir J. Jackson, Bart,
Downton, *b* Lord Folkstone, *c* Right Hon. Sir W. Scott, Knt,
Droitwich, Hon. A. Foley, Earl of Safton,
Dunwich, Lord Huntingfield, J. Baynes.
Durham, *b* M. A. Taylor, Rich. Wharton,
East, Lord Sir F. Bullier; T. P. Mackqueen,
Elmondsbury, St. *a* Earl of Euston, *a* Hon. J. Upton,
Essex, J. A. Houblon, C. C. Western,
Evesham Humphry Howorth, *a* W. E. R. Boughton,
Eye, Mark Singleton, Sir Robert Gifford, Bart,
Exeter, Wm. Courtenay *b* R. W. Nemau,
Flintshire, Sir Thomas Mostyn, Bart,
Flint, Sir F. P. Floyd, Bart,
Fowey, *b* Hon. Js. Stanhope, *a* Geo. Lucy,
Gatton, *a* John Fleming, *a* A. R. Dottin,
Germains, St, *a* C. Bathurst, C. Arbuthnot,
Glamorganshire, *a* John Edwards,
Gloucestershire, Lord Edward Somerset, Sir B. W. Guise,
Gloucester, *a* R. B. Cooper, Edward Webb.
Grampound, J. E. Collet, J. Teed.
Grantham, Sir W. E. Welby, bt *a* Hon. Ed. Cust,
Great Grimsby, *b* J. N. Fazakerly, *a* Gns. Tennyson,
Grimstead, East, Lord Strathaven, Hon. *b* C. C. Jenkinson,
Guildford, Arthur Onslow, *b* W. D. Best,
Hampshire, William Chute, T. F. Heathegte,
Harwich, Rt. Hon. N. Vansittart, *b* Rt. Hon. C. Bathurt,
Haslemere, Rt. Hon. Chas. Long, Robt. Ward,
Hastings, James Dawkins, *b* G. P. Holford,
Haverford, West, *a* W. H. Scourfield.
Helston, *b* Lord J. Townshend, *b* Hudson Gurney,
Herefordshire, Sir T. G. Cotterell, Bt, *a* Robt. Price
Hereford, *c* Hon. J. S. Cocks, Bt, T. P. Symonds,
Hertfordshire, Sir J. S. Sebright, Hon. T. Brand,
Hertford, Lord Cranborne, Nicholson Calvert.
Heylon, *a* Edward Tirton, *a* Robt. Farrand,
Heylesbury. *a* Hon. G. J. Ellis, *a* Hon. W. N. J. Scott,
Higham, Ferrers, W. Plumer,
Hindon, W. Beckford, *a* Hon. F. G. Calthorpe,
Honiton, *a* Hon. P. F. Cust, *a* S. Crawley,
Horsham, Robt. Hurst, *a* G. R. Phillips,
Huntingdonshire, *a* Lord F. Montagu, W. H. Fellowes,
Huntingdon, John Calvert, *a* W. A. Montagu,
Hull, *a* Machell, —— Graham,
Hythe, *a* J. B. Taylor, Sir John Perring, Bart,
Ilchester, Sir Isaac Coffin, Bt, W. D. Mereet,
Ipswich, R. A. Crickett, *a* J. Newton,
Ives, St, W. Stirling, Bart, *a* S. Stephens,
Kent, Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart, *a* W. P. Honywood
King's, Lynn, Sir M. Folkes, Lord Walpole,
Knaresborough, *b* Sir J. Mackintosh, *b* Rt. Hon. G. Tierney,
Lancashire, John Blackburne, Lord Stanley,
Lancaster, *a* J. Gladstone, Gabriel Disraeli,
Launceston, Jas. Brogden, Hon. P. B. Pellew,
Leicestershire, Lord Robt. Manners *a* C. M. Phillips,
Leicester, *a* Thos. Pares, *a* John Mansfield.
Leominster, Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart, *a* W. C. Fairlie,
Liskeard, Hon. W. Elliot, Sir W. H. Pringle, K. C. B.
Lestwithiel, *b* Sir R. Wigram, Bt, *b* A. C. Grant,
Lewes, Sir John Shelly, Bart, Geo. Shiffner.
Lichfield, Sir G. Anson, K. C. B. G. G. V. Vernon,
Lyme, J. T. Fane, *a* Vere Fane,
Lincolnshire, Hon. C. A. Pelham, *a* Chas. Chaplain,
Lincoln, C. W. Stainorp, *a* Ralph Bernal,
Liverpool, Rt. Hon. G. Canning, Isaac Gascoyne,
London, { Mathew Wood, *a* Thos. Wilson, *a* Robt. Waithman, *a* J. T. Thorp,
Ludlow, Lord Clive, *a* Hon. R. H. Clive,
Luggershall, Earl of Carhampton. *b* Sandford Graham,
Lymington, Sir Harry Neale, bt, Wm. Manning,
Maidstone, *a* A. W. Roberts, *a* Geo. Longman,
Malden, J. H. Strutt, Benjamin Gaskell,
Malmsbury, *b* Charles Forbes, *a* Kirkman Finlay,
Malton, Lord Duncannon, J. C. Ramsden,
Marlborough, *a* Lord Bludenell, *a* Hon. John Wodehouse,
Marlow, Owen Williams, Pascoe Grenfell,
Maws, St, S. B. Morland,
Merionethshire, Sir R. W. Vaughan, Bart.
Michael, St, W. Innes, *b* G. A. Robinson,
Middlesex, George Byng, William Mellish,
Midhurst, *b* John Smith, *b* Samuel Smith.
Milborne, Port, Hon. Sir E. Paget, K. C. B. R. M. Casbard,
Minehead, J. F. Luttrell, H. L. Luttrell,
Monmouthshire, Lord G. H. Somerset, Sir C. Morgan, Bert,
Monmouth, Marquis of Worcester,
Montgomeryshire, C. W. W. Wynn,
Montgomery, *b* Henry Clive.
Morpeth, Hon. W. Howard. William Ord,
Newark, H. Willoughby, *b* Sir W. Clinton. K. C. B.
Newcastle, under Lime *a* W. T. Kinnersley, *a* B. J. Willimot,
Newcastle, upon Tyne, Sir W. W. Ridley, Bart, Cuthbert Ellison,
Newport, Cornwall Wm. Northey, Jonathan Raine,
Newport, Hants Sir L. T. Holmes, Bart, *b* C. Duncombe.
Newton, Lancashire Thomas Leigh, *a* Thos. Claughton,
Newton, Hants, Hon. G. A. Pelham, Hudson Gurney,
Norfolk, T. W. Cock. Edw. Wodehouse,
Northallerton, Henry Pierse, *b* Lord Viscelles,
Northamptonshire, Lord Althorp. W. R. Cartwright,
Northampton, Lord Compton, *a* Sir E. I. Kerrison, K. C. B.
Northumberland, Sir C. M. Monck, Bart, *a* T. W. Beaumont,
Norwich, Wm. Smith, *a* R. Gurney,
Nottinghamshire, Lord W. H. Bentinck, Frank Frank,
Nottingham, Lord Rancliffe, *b* Joseph Birch,
Oakhampton, Albany Saville, *a* C. A. Saville,
Oxford, E. A. Macnaghten, *a* John Douglas,
Oxfordshire, John Fane, W. H. Ashurst.
Oxford, J. A. Wright, *a* H. St. John,
Oxford, University, *c* Sir W. Scott, Rt. Hon. R. Peel,
Pembrokeshire, Sir John Owen, Bart,
Pembroke, *a* J. H. Allan,
Penryn, Sir Chr. Hawkins, Bart, Henry Swann,
Peterborough, Right Hon. Wm. Elliott, Hon. W. Lambe.
Petersfield, Hylton Joliffe, George Canning.
Plymouth. Sir W. Congreve, *a* Sir T. B. Martin, K. C. B.
Plympton, R. G. Macdonald, Alex. Boswell, *c*
Pontefract, Lord Pollington, *a* Thomas, Holdsworth,
Poole, B. L. Lister, *a* John Dent.
Portsmouth, John Carter, *a* Sir Geo. Cockburn, K. C. B.
Preston, Edward Hornby, Samuel Horrocks.
Queenborough, Sir R. Moorsom, *b* Hon. Edm. Phipps.
Radnorshire, Walter Wilkins.
Radnor, Richard Price.
Reading, C. S. Fevere, *a* C. E. Palmer,
Retford, East *a* Wm. Evans, *a* Samuel Crompton,
Richmond, *a* Lord Maitland, *a* Thomas Dundas,
Rippon, Right Hon. F. J. Robinson, Geo. Gips.
Rochester, *b* Lord Binning, James Barnet,
Romney, Andrew Strachan, *a* R. E. D. Grosvenor,
Rutland, Sir G. Noel, Bart, Sir G. Heathcote,
Rye, Rt. Hon. Ches. Arbuthnot, *a* Peter Brown,
Ryegate, *c* Hon. J. S. Cocks, *b* Sir J. Yorke, K. C. B.
Salop, or Shropshire J. K. Powell, John Coates.
Saltash, Matthew Russel, *a* John Baine.
Sandwich, J. Marryatt *b* Sir G. Warrender, Bt.
Sarum, New *c* Lord Folkstone, *a* Wm. Wyndham,
Sarum, Old James Alexander, *a* A. J. Crawford,
Scarborough. Rt. Hon. C. M. Sutton, *a* Lord Normandy.
Seaford, C. R. Ellis, *b* G. W. Taylor.
Shaftesbury, *b* J. B. S. Morrit, *a* J. H. Shephard,
Shoreham, Sir C. Mr. Burrell, Bart. *b* J. M. Lloyd,
Shrewsbury, Hon. H. G. Bennet, Richard Lyster,
Somersetshire, W. Dickenson, W. G. Langton,
Southampton, *a* Sir W. De Crospigny, *a* W. Chamberlaine,
Southwark, Charles Calvert, *a* Sir R. T. Wilson, Kent
Staffordshire, Earl Gower, E. J. Littleton.
Stafford, Ralph Benson, *a* Samuel Homfray,
Stamford, *a* Hon. W. H. Percy, *a* Lord R. Cecil.
Steyning, Sir John Aubrey, Bt *b* Geo. Phillips.
Stockbridge, J. F. Braham, George Porter,
Sudbury, *b* John Broadhurst, *a* Wm. Heygate.
Suffolk, T. S. Gooch, Sir W. Rowley, Bart.
Surry, G. H. Sumner *a* W. J. Denison,
Sussex, Sir G. Webster, Bart, Walter Burrell,
Tamworth, Sir Robert Peale Bart. *b*, W. Y. Peale,
Tavistock, Lord William Russel. *c* Lord John Russel,
Taunton, Alexander Baring, *b* Sir Wm. Burroughs,
Tewkesbury, J. E. Dowdeswell John Martin,
Thetford, Lord Charles Fitzroy, N. W. R. Colburne,
Thirsk, Robert Frankland, R. G. Russel,
Tiverton, Right Hon. Rich. Ryder, Wm. Fitzhugh,
Totness, T. P. Courtenay *b* Wm. Holmes,
Tregony, Lord Barnard, *a* Cornelius O'Callaghan,
Truro, *a* Lord Fitzroy Somerset, *b* W. E. Tomline,
Wallingford, W. L. Hughes, B. F. Maitland,
Wareham, *b* John Calcraft *a* Thomas Denham,
Warwickshire, Sir Chas. Mordaunt, Bart, D. S. Dugdale,
Warwick, Chas. Mills, Hon. Sir F. Greville, K. C. B.
Wells, J. B. Tredway, C. W. Taylor,
Wendover, *a* Hon. Robt Smith, George Smith,
Wenlock, Hon. J. B. Simpson, C. W. Forrester,
Weobly, *a* Lord Weymouth, Lord F. C. Bentinck.
Westbury, Ralph Franco, *a* Lord Francis Conyngham,
West-Looe, Sir Chas. Hulme, Bart *b* Hon. Goulburn,
Westminster, *b* Sir S. Romilly, Knt, Sir F. Burdett, Bt.
Westmorland, Lord Lowther, Hon. H. C. Lowther.
Weymouth, } *a* William Williams, *a* Fowel Buxton,
& Melcombe, } *a* Right Hon. T. Wallace, Masterton Ure,
Whitechurch, Hon. H. G. Townshend, *a* Sam. Scott,
Wigan, Sir R. H. Leigh, Bart John, Hodson,
Wilton, Lord Fitzharris, Ralph Sheldon,
Wiltshire, Paul Methuen *a* W. [illegible] L. Wellesley,
Winchester, *a* P. St. J. Mildmay, J. H. Leigh,
Winchelsea, Henry Brougham, *a* Geo. Mills,
Windsor, Edw Desborough, John Ramsbottom,
Woodstock, Sir H. W. Dashwood, Bt. *a* Lord R. Spencer,
Wooton-Basset, Rich Ellis[illegible], W. T. Money,
Worcestershire, Hon. W. H. Lyttleton, Hon. H. B. Baring, Lygon,
Worcester, Lord Deerhurst, *a* Colonel Davies,
Wycombe, Chipping Sir J. D. King, Sir Bart T. Bart.
Yarmouth, Great *c* Sir George Anson K. C. B. C. E. Rumbold,
Yarmouth, (Hants) *b* John Taylor, *a* Wm. Mount,
Yorkshire, Lord Milton, *c* J. A. S. Wortley,
York, Hon. Lawrence Dundas, Sir M. M. Sykes, Bt.